

REPORT

NATIVE PAPERS IN BENGAL

FOR THE

Week ending the 27th March 1909.

CONTENTS.

	PAGE.		PAGE.
I.—FOREIGN POLITICS.		(d)—Education—concluded.	
Royalists encroaching upon the rights of the foreign subjects in Persia ...	343	The Convocation address of the Vice-Chancellor of the Calcutta University ...	343
Turkey and Russia on their respective interests in Persia ...	ib.	A rumour in connection with the Ripon College Law Classes contradicted ...	ib.
Cossacks for Teheran ...	ib.	The Calcutta University Examinations and the small-pox epidemic in Calcutta ...	ib.
		The small-pox epidemic in Calcutta and the University Examinations ...	ib.
II.—HOME ADMINISTRATION.		(e)—Local Self-Government and Municipal Administration—	
(a)—Police—		Nil.	
The prosecution of Munshi Reasuddin ...	343	(f)—Questions affecting the land—	
The prosecution of Munshi Reasuddin Ahmed... ib.		Survey and settlement in the Midnapore district ...	
The prosecution of the publisher and printer of <i>Hindu-dharma-Bahastya</i> and <i>Vidhava-Ganjana</i> ib.			
Poisoning of cattle for hide ...	344	(g)—Railways and Communications, including Canals and Irrigation—	
A cooly crushed to death by fall of a heavy bale ...	ib.	Nil.	
Alleged interference with a <i>Sankirtan</i> party at Giridih ...	ib.	(h)—General—	
Motor-cars in Calcutta ...	ib.	A loan for extending railways and canals ...	
		Clause 3 of the India Councils Bill ...	
		The Reform Scheme and preferential treatment of the Mahomedans ...	
		"The <i>Makal</i> fruit hankered after" ...	
		Rejection of clause 3 of the India Councils Bill ...	
		The Indian Reform Bill debate in the House of Lords ...	
		Rejection of clause 3 of the India Councils Bill and Lord MacDonnell's statements ...	
		The Reform Bill... ...	
		Musalmans and the Reform Bill ...	
		The debate on the Indian Reform Bill in the House of Lords ...	
		The Reforms ...	
		The Reform Bill ...	
		The India Councils Bill ...	
		Expenditure incurred by Government in <i>swadeshi</i> boycott cases ...	
		Exchange of Judicial and Executive officers ...	
		Durga Charan Sanyal's release ...	
		The conditional release of Durga Charan Sanyal ...	
		The release of Durga Charan Sanyal ...	
(b)—Working of the Courts—			
Sir Francis Maclean ...	344		
<i>Ibid</i> ...	ib.		
Farewell to Sir Francis Maclean ...	345		
The rejection of Mr. Tilak's appeal by the Privy Council ...	ib.		
Trials under the new law ...	ib.		
Trial under the new Act before the Special Tribunal	346		
The Special Tribunal of the High Court and the right of the Vakils to plead before it ...	ib.		
The Vakils deprived of the right of audience before the Special Tribunal ...	ib.		
(c)—Jails—			
Nil.			
(d)—Education—			
Instruction in Science and Art should be imparted through the medium of one's own vernacular ...	346		
Mistakes in the Entrance Examination question papers ...	347		
The last Matriculation Examination ...	ib.		
Justice Ashutosh's address at the Convocation of the Calcutta University ...	347		

(A)—General—concluded.

Accounts of the Government of India for 1907-08 ...	356
The Financial Statement for 1907-08 ...	ib.
Mr. Buchanan's statements about the deported men from Bengal ...	357
The recent deportations ...	358
Muslims in the Registration Department ...	ib.
An instance of magisterial high-handedness in the United Provinces ...	ib.
Rumoured abandonment of the prosecution of Miss Kumudini Mitra ...	ib.
Sir L. Hare at the Dacca Industrial Conference ...	ib.
Lord MacDonnell and an Indian Member for the Viceroy's Executive Council ...	359
Government and prosecutions for sedition ...	ib.
The Bengal deportations in Parliament ...	ib.
The Bengal deportees ...	360

III.—LEGISLATION.

The new Excise Bill ...	360
Dr. Ghose's Public Charities Accounts Bill ...	ib.
Public Charities Amendment Bill ...	361

IV.—NATIVE STATES.

Nil.

V.—PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS AND CONDITION OF THE PEOPLE.

Nil.

VI.—MISCELLANEOUS.

The Law Classes in the Ripon College ...	361
Appointment of Mr. S. P. Sinha as Law Member of the Viceroy's Council ...	ib.
Release of Babu Durga Charan Sanyal ...	ib.
Ibid ...	ib.
Sir Edward Baker exempts a lady from seditious prosecution ...	ib.
Advice ...	ib.
An allegation against Government ...	362
Indians and the Philippines—a comparison ...	ib.
The Bengal Provincial Conference ...	ib.
The triumph of Swadeshi ...	363
The effects of adoption of European modes of life ...	ib.
Liberty and complete Independence ...	ib.
An example worth following by Government ...	364
Temperance legislation in the Native State of Sirmur ...	ib.

VI.—MISCELLANEOUS—concluded.

An Act forbidding smoking and use of intoxicating substances by children in Sirmur ...	364
A poem ...	ib.
The Nagri script in Bihar Courts ...	ib.
The growth of the swadeshi cloth trade ...	365
Abolition of herb-worship in India ...	ib.
Babu Ashutosh Bhowas' Memorial Fund ...	ib.

URIA PAPERS.

The weather in Balasore ...	365
The Mohurram in Balasore ...	ib.
The domiciled Bengalis ...	ib.
Two repressive measures of the India Government ...	ib.
Want of sufficient light in the Puri temple ...	366
The Partition of Bengal needs revision ...	ib.
An extraordinary action of the India Government ...	ib.
Liberality of the Rani of Athgarh ...	ib.
The weather in Balasore ...	ib.
The Government of Madras thanked ...	ib.
Sir Edward Norman Baker thanked ...	ib.
His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor thanked ...	ib.
A declining school in the Outack district ...	ib.
The mango in Talcher ...	ib.
The Collector of Outack pursuing a man-eater in Balarampur ...	ib.
Public health in Dhenkanal ...	ib.
Want of rain in Talcher ...	ib.
An obituary notice ...	ib.
The demise of a Princess in Talcher mourned ...	367
Inconvenience to passengers at the Puri railway station ...	ib.
Cattle-disease in the Puri district ...	ib.
A fire in Puri ...	ib.
Trained hands in the Forest Department of the Bamra State ...	ib.
Rain in Bamra ...	ib.
The price of rice in Orissa ...	ib.
Depredation of tigers in Dhenkanal ...	ib.
Two fires in the Puri town ...	ib.
A strange phenomenon in Arai in Jajpur ...	ib.
Sale of bullocks in Jajpur ...	ib.
Tigers and wild elephants in Dhenkanal and other States ...	ib.
Babu Gopabandhu Das recommended as a member of the Jaynath Ballab Math Committee ...	ib.
Free issue of gun-licenses to professional hunters recommended ...	368
Rain in Kendrapara ...	ib.
Price of rice in Sukinda ...	ib.
Cattle-disease in Kendrapara ...	ib.
The improved state of the Kendrapatna Upper Primary School ...	ib.
The Mohurram at Outack ...	ib.
The Kendrapara Agricultural and Industrial Exhibition ...	ib.

I.—FOREIGN POLITICS.

1. Referring to the despatch stating that the Cavalry under Hahm Khan has obstructed and maltreated the employees of the Indo-European Company engaged in repairing the telegraphic lines in Persia destroyed by the Royal forces, the *Namai Muqaddas Hablul Matin* [Calcutta] of the 15th March observes that the Royalist leaders being now unable to cope with the Nationalists have made up their mind to make encroachments on the rights of the foreign subjects in order thereby to induce the foreign powers to interfere in the affairs of Persia and calls their policy as fatal to the Royalists and beneficial to the Nationalists.

2. Referring to the telegram that Turkey has re-inforced her Legation guard in Persia by a small detachment owing to revolution in the frontier of Azerbaijan the *Namai Muqaddas Hablul Matin* [Calcutta] of the 15th March observes that this action of Turkey is merely in response to the policy of Russia which has sent a re-inforcement of 25 Cossacks on her Legation guard in Ghilan, and concludes that the latter cannot encroach on Persia without facing serious obstacles from the foreign powers, especially Turkey.

3. Referring to a report that Russia is about to send a body of Cossacks to the Capital of Persia for the purpose of protecting its subjects residing there and to guard its embassy, the *Soffan* [Calcutta] of the 19th March writes:—

It is quite clear to all that, with this pretext, Russia is going to make its way easy for invading the country. Alas! will the European powers divide among themselves even the kingdom of Persia, which is nothing but a wreck?

NAMAI MUQADDAS
HABLUL MATIN,
Mar. 15th, 1909.

NAMAI MUQADDAS
HABLUL MATIN,
Mar. 15th, 1909.

SOFFAN,
Mar. 19th, 1909.

II.—HOME ADMINISTRATION.

(a)—Police.

4. The *Bangabandhu* [Calcutta] of the 16th March expresses a hope that considering that Munshi Reazuddin of the *Mihir-o-Sudhakar* has already once been prosecuted for obscene abuse of the Hindus he will be awarded exemplary and deterrent punishment in connection with the charge now pending against him.

5. Referring to the prosecution of Munshi Reazuddin Ahmed, the conductor of the *Musulman Journal Mihir-o-Sudhakar*, for publishing an obscene book called *Hindu dharma Rahasya-o-Devlita*, the *Jasohar* [Jessore] of the 18th March, writes:—

The Munshi was prosecuted before for publishing a book called "The tale of pangs of separation of a widow," but evidently he did not get a good lesson then, and he has again been prosecuted for publishing an obscene book called "The mystery of the Hindu religion." Fie on the conduct of the journal! He is now on bail and will be put on trial soon. No one among the Hindus and the Musalmans will be sorry if, in these days of national feelings, the Munshi be taught a good lesson.

6. The *Mihir-o-Sudhakar* [Calcutta] of the 19th March publishes a letter from Munshi Mansur Ahmad of Jessore who is being prosecuted for having published two alleged obscene books named *Hindu dharma-Rahasya* and *Vidhava-Ganjana*. In this letter the writer appeals to the Musalman public for help. The paper also notices the prosecution of Munshi Muhammad Reazuddin Ahmed for having printed the above-named books, and is astonished to find that these prosecutions have been started after the books had been in existence for over twelve years. If these books are to be considered obscene, there are many books written by Hindus which are just as

BANGABANDHU,
Mar. 16th, 1909.

JASOHAR,
Mar. 18th, 1909.

MIHIR-O-SUDHAKAR,
Mar. 19th, 1909.

obscene; but how is it that the Government and the police take no steps against them?

NAYAK,
Mar. 17th, 1909.

7. Pointing to the enormous quantities of hides stocked in the godowns of Calcutta and those received at the Sealdah and Howrah railway stations, the *Nayat* [Calcutta] of the 17th March strongly suspects that cattle must be poisoned in order to keep up their supply. Is it impossible to check this vicious practice? Will Government look to it?

HITVARTA,
Mar. 18th, 1909.

8. Referring to the case of a coolie who was crushed to death on the 4th March in the Upper Hooghly Jute Mills while unloading heavy bales from the ship, the *Hitvarta* [Calcutta] of the 18th March observes that the death of the coolie was returned as accidental even when examination proved that the chains of the crane were too weak for the load they were made to lift.

SAMAY,
Mar. 19th, 1909.

9. Referring to the alleged interference by a Sub-Inspector of the Giridih Police with a local religious *Sankirtan* party the *Samay* [Calcutta] of the 19th March says that the rude behaviour of the daroga should be enquired into by the proper authorities.

HITAVADI,
Mar. 19th, 1909.

10. The *Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 19th March writes:—
Motor-cars in Calcutta. The number of motor-cars in civilised countries is gradually increasing, and especially in America and Europe hundreds of motor-cars are seen in every town. The streets on which motor-cars run continually are quickly brought to a deplorable condition, and the number of accidents from motor-cars are greater than those from other vehicles. Considering these circumstances the Local Government Board in England has passed some new regulations regarding motor-cars. Considering how rapidly motor-cars are increasing in number in Calcutta, some special provisions with regard to them have become imperative. We hope Mr. Halliday, Police Commissioner of Calcutta, will direct his attention to this matter.

(b)—Working of the Courts.

BANGABANDHU,
Mar. 16th, 1909.

11. The *Bangabandhu* [Calcutta] of the 16th March writes thus of Sir Edward Baker's speech at the Farewell dinner at Belvedere to Sir Francis Maclean:—

The less the feeling of close intimacy between the judiciary and the executive, the better is it for the country. Sir Francis Maclean brought about no end of disgrace in connection with Mr. Pennel. Sir Comer Petheram, Sir Francis's predecessor, never partook of hospitality at Government House or Belvedere, lest his independence should be jeopardised. But Sir Francis Maclean showed a good deal of subserviency to the chiefs of the executive. For interfering with the judicial independence of Rai Atul Chandra Chatterji Bahadur, Deputy Magistrate, Sir Comer Petheram caused Sir Charles Elliott a good deal of trouble. Comparing great Petheram with petty Maclean is like comparing a bright moon with a glow-worm, Himalaya reaching to the skies with an ant-heap. So Bengal can heave a sigh of relief for a time. Sir L. Jenkins is said to be not a native-hater, so we need not be anxious.

HITAVADI,
Mar. 19th, 1909.

12. Referring to Sir Francis Maclean, the retired Chief Justice of Bengal, the *Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 19th March writes:—

We are sorry that Sir Francis Maclean was obliged to retire from service a month earlier on account of illness. But we must say that during his regime very cordial relations subsisted between the High Court and the Executive. We have not yet forgotten that in the famous Noakhali case the Chief Justice leagued himself with Sir John Woodburn, the Lieutenant-Governor, and helped in getting Mr. Pennel punished. Sir Edward Baker said in the speech delivered by His Honour at the farewell dinner given in honour of the retiring Chief Justice that during the time of Sir Francis Maclean the relations between the Executive and Judicial Departments became more cordial. Of course His Honour said this by way of a compliment. But the public takes such a cordia-

ity as an index of misfortune. It must be said that on the whole the independence of the highest tribunal in the country suffered greatly during the incumbency of Sir Francis Maclean. It is to be regretted that Sir Francis Maclean failed to maintain the reputation which he had earned by his able judgment in the Barrackpore murder case. All the same we hope Sir Francis Maclean may live long to enjoy his well-earned pension.

13. In noticing the entertainment of the Hon'ble Sir Francis Maclean at a farewell dinner given by the leading gentlemen of Calcutta, the *Bharat Mitra* [Calcutta] of the 20th March joins them in wishing him farewell and remarks that during his tenure of office Sir Maclean raised the dignity of the High Court by his impartial justice and saved many an innocent man from the gallows.

BHARAT MITRA,
Mar. 20th, 1900.

Farewell to Sir Francis Maclean.

14. Referring to the rejection of Mr. Tilak's appeal to the Privy Council the *Samay* [Calcutta] of the 19th March writes:—
The grounds on which their Lordship rejected Mr. Tilak's appeal do not appear to us to be defensible. The appeal preferred by Mahammad Jasud-din to the Privy Council in July 1897, was admitted and the decision of the High Court was set aside with strong comments. But that case was of far less importance than that of Mr. Tilak.

SAMAY,
Mar. 19th, 1900.

How could then Mr. Tilak's appeal be rejected? If their Lordships had heard his appeal, probably they would have arrived at a different conclusion. Was it to avoid this that Mr. Tilak's appeal was rejected? If the appeal had been admitted, an authoritative construction of the law of sedition could have been obtained, and the extent of the British Indian subject's liberty of speech and writing would have been determined. But these ends have been frustrated for the present.

15. The *Nayak* [Calcutta] of the 19th March writes:—In spite of the new law for expediting the trial of political cases it is not likely that the Special Tribunal which is trying the Bighaiti dacoity case will be able to finish the case before a month at least. There are still three or four more cases which are all to go up before the Special Tribunal, and nobody can say how long this specially-constituted court will be engaged in hearing special cases. The cases are not to be tried by jury; but there can be no doubt about the abilities of the learned judges who constitute the Special Tribunal. No matter how quickly the Special Tribunal may wish to dispose of the cases, it must act according to the principles of the English law which never recommends summary justice even in the cases tried by the court-martial. So after all, the object of the Criminal Law Amendment Act is sure to be frustrated. Next as to the undue prolongation of the Alipore case. It is surely the police who are responsible for this, for it is they who put forward a huge mass of useless evidence and thus dragged the trial on for a preposterously long time. And still there were about a hundred witnesses whose evidence has not been taken. There is Mr. Norton who has contributed not a little to the protraction of the trial by the way in which he has conducted the prosecution. If, however, the newspapers speak a little plainly on such topics they are sure to be hauled up for sedition. There are quite a host of witnesses for the prosecution in the Bighaiti dacoity case, and the evidence of every one of them is sure to be taken, for the police are allowed to put as much evidence as they like, no matter how worthless and useless it may be. The Government can take either of these two courses. It may declare that whoever will be suspected by the police of having committed any political offence shall be punished; or it may say that no one shall be punished unless he is found to be guilty after a proper trial. The first method is of course by far the less troublesome of the two, for in that case anybody whom Purna Lahiri or Binode Gupta may point out as a guilty person will be executed. If, on the other hand, a proper mode of trial is to be held, it is sure to take some time. The fact is, we are quite sick of the present state of things and should be glad to see the end of it whatever it may bring us. But so far as we can see the police are not likely to let the matter come to an end very soon. We will, in this connection, say a few words to our wise and strong-minded Lieutenant-Governor. It is not at all proper to keep any political unrest or trouble

NAYAK,
Mar. 19th, 1900.

Trials under the new law.

before the eyes of the people for a long time, for that only adds to the existing unrest. In such a case the root causes of the unrest ought to be removed with a quick but sure hand, and the people at large kept contented by means of kind treatment.

This is surely a statesmanlike policy. The bomb case has been before the public for a year. Now and then a frenzied young man comes out and assassinates somebody, and thereby deepens the growing ill-feeling which has come to exist between the rulers of India and the people. We, therefore, ask our Lieutenant-Governor to act calmly in this situation, and have recourse to measures which will really put an end to all this.

BANGAVASI,
Mar. 20th, 1909.

16. Referring to the decision of the Full Bench of the High Court disqualifying the vakils from appearing before the Special Tribunal formed under the new Act of 1908, the *Bangavasi* [Calcutta] of the 20th March observes that rather the law should be altered than poor people be precluded from defending themselves. As none but barristers will be permitted to appear before the Special Tribunal, persons sent up for trial under the new Act will be placed at a great disadvantage.

DAINIK CHANDRIKA,
Mar. 22nd, 1909.

17. Referring to the above decision the *Dainik Chandrika* [Calcutta] of the 22nd March writes:—

We should not think that the decision was arrived at by all the seven judges who constituted the Full Bench to decide the question. The Acting Chief Justice himself said that the vakils are disallowed to argue before the Special Tribunal as the majority of the judges voted against them. It is very regrettable that there should be the least difference of opinion among the Judges on such important matters. Babu Umakali Mukerjee, the Senior Government Pleader, said that the Original Side of the High Court which took the place of the Supreme Court could not try the accused now before the Special Tribunal.

During the administration of Warren Hastings, Sir Eliza Impey fell into a difficulty by bringing the Raja of Kasijora in Midnapur for trial before the Supreme Court, and the bailiffs of the court had to fight with the Government troops. Warren Hastings declared that the Supreme Court had no jurisdiction in the mufassal which is a historical truth, and, therefore, the trial of mufassal accused persons in the Original Side of the High Court, which took the place of the Supreme Court, was bad in law. The decision of the judges does not commend itself to all, and the vakils ought to appeal to the Privy Council.

HINDI BANGAVASI,
Mar. 22nd, 1909.

18. Referring to the same decision the *Hindi Bangavasi* [Calcutta] of the 22nd March says that it is needless to describe the loss to which the accused will be subjected on account of this decision. A barrister will have to be engaged in a case where an ordinary musketeer would have suffice; the condition of the poor accused gives rise, therefore, to anxiety. It is better if the law itself is amended for it is never an advantage to deprive the poor of the means of his defence. Will Government consider this?

(d).—Education.

BIHAR GAZETTE,
Mar. 16th, 1909.

19. A writer subscribing himself as Muhammad Abdul Jalil has contributed an article to the *Bihar Gazette* [Bankipur] of the 16th March in which, while admitting that English education has done some good to India he protests against the acquisition of knowledge through the medium of English on the ground that countries like England and Japan have made progress in science and art simply because their people learnt them in their own language, and says that unless instruction in useful subjects is imparted to the Indian students through their own vernaculars the boys will die crying "dog, dog" in agony like one suffering from hydrophobia.

Instruction in Science and Art should be imparted through the medium of one's own vernacular.

20. The *Nayak* [Calcutta] of the 17th March says that the question papers set at the last Entrance Examination contained printing mistakes as well as mistakes made by the examiners. The Vice-Chancellor should see that these careless examiners are adequately punished for their negligence.

Mistakes in the Entrance Examination question papers.

NAYAK,
Mar. 17th, 1909.

21. The *Howrah Hifsihi* [Howrah] of the 20th March points out that in the paper on English literature at the last Matriculation Examination, question No. 2 required the students to quote from memory a poem, which was not among those set down in the Course for committal to memory. The 10 marks assigned to this question, may of course be distributed among the other questions, but none the less carelessness in selecting questions like this exposes candidates to great loss.

The last Matriculation Examination.

HOWRAH HIFSIHI,
Mar. 20th, 1909.

22. Referring to the address delivered by Justice Asutosh Mukerjee at the Convocation of the Calcutta University the *Sri Sri Vishnupriya-o-Ananda Basar Patrika* [Calcutta] of the 18th March, writes: -

Justice Asutosh's address at the Convocation of the Calcutta University.

SRI SRI VISHNU
PRIYA-O-ANANDA
BASAR PATRIKA,
Mar. 18th, 1909.

Lord Curzon has gone away after striking at the root of public education, but he has left behind him our Ashu Babu as his fit deputy. There can be no two opinions regarding Ashu Babu's academic distinctions and about his ability to decide between right and wrong, but being the well chosen finisher of the mischievous scheme formulated by Lord Curzon, his opinions and measures are not liked by the people of this country, who often criticise them. In his address at this year's University Convocation Ashu Babu took an opportunity of contradicting the statements made against him, and his speech contained words more becoming an advocate than a man of independent views.

It is superfluous to say that a tree of thorns has been set up in the way of the education of the general public by the present regulations of the University. The object of the present regulations of the University is to increase, in the name of spreading higher education, the cost of education in a country where not even 2 per cent. of the population can read and write, to increase the number of books prescribed for study; to prescribe books which are stiff for the boys and to put out of existence Mufussil schools and colleges. Our Ashu Babu is entrusted with these tasks and, therefore, it is quite natural that he should have recourse to methods proper to lawyers to support these improper measures.

He first of all makes mention of the success of the candidates at University examinations. It was declared that the Prem Chand Roy Chand Scholarship would henceforth be awarded to the best of original researchers. It is a matter of pleasure that the highest degree-holders of the University will be awarded scholarship for original researches, but the general public cannot be happy to find only one or two young men becoming well educated. Has the University made any arrangement for the education of the children of poor people? On the other hand, the new regulations have shut the doors of the University against them.

The late Babu Hem Chandra Goswami of Serampore has left a sum of Rs. 40,000 with the authorities for helping education in Sanskrit and Science, and probably this amount too will be spent for the spread of "Higher Education." As a result of the gift of looking at high things made by Lord Curzon the educational authorities are unable to look at things below and at practical education. We do not hope that the poor country will be luminous with the creation of a few Mahamahopadhyayas (greatly learned men). The Hindu Society yet possesses many well-educated Brahmin professors, who cannot be approached in education and intellect even by the present followers of the University.

It is now highly necessary that such education should be spread wisely in the country as would enable the people at large to improve their own condition, and would make them eager to join in beneficial work for the country. Ashu Babu may sing at the University the highest chorus of praise for one or two persons well-educated according to European ideals, but the public have become hopeless from the day when the Mofussal colleges for law study disappeared through Ashu Babu's favour.

It was announced in Ashu Babu's speech that the establishment of a separate college for Arabic and Persian education was also under contemplation. We

have nothing to say in particular if the Musalmans are pleased at the proposal, but it is our belief that there is no hope of any success for such a college. This year too there were instructions to the students not to join in politics similar to those Ashu Babu is accustomed to give every year. Every intelligent man must be unable to support the students who commit murder and spill blood in the course of opposition to the Government, but it is not proper in any country to formulate strict rules prohibiting the students from joining any political meeting whatever. As soon as the report about the disaffiliation of the Muffasal Law Colleges and the proposal to establish a University Law College was published in the newspapers, the measures were criticised from one end of the country to the other. Ashu Babu delivered a lengthy speech at the convocation to answer these criticisms, which may be summed up in the words "Law will be taught scientifically and, therefore, no law class will be allowed to exist." Such statements have no other value except as an attempt to silence the public by high sounding words.

BASUMATI
Mar. 30th, 1909.

23. The *Basumati* [Calcutta] of the 20th March is sorry that the Convocation address of the Vice-Chancellor of the Calcutta University lacks in originality and was one long course of pleading for a particular cause. The paper expresses its disappointment at finding a person like Dr. Saraswati, who prides himself on the possession of a title which signifies that he is as learned as the Goddess of learning herself, giving no sound practical advice to the young men he was addressing, who no doubt had anxiously expected to have some good counsel from him which would guide them in their worldly career.

BIR BHARAT,
Mar. 21th, 1909.

24. The *Bir Bharat* [Calcutta] of the 21st March contradicts a rumour published by a contemporary who blamed Mr. Surenda Nath Banerji for having asked Sir Edward Baker for a supply of Government Law publications for the Ripon College, and says that His Honour himself during his visit to the College expressed his wish to make a gift of these publications. The journal is gratified to find that the law classes attached to the Ripon College are to exist, since, as the rumour goes, an all-powerful official made a vow not to touch food or drink till he had seen the law classes of the Ripon College abolished. Mr. Banerji brought this fact also to the notice of His Honour, but it is to be regretted that he did not receive a satisfactory answer.

HINDUSTHAN,
Mar. 30th, 1909.

25. The *Hindusthan* [Calcutta] of the 20th March says that the Government ought to compel the Calcutta University to hold its examinations at the time of the year when Calcutta is comparatively free from epidemic.

BASUMATI,
Mar. 20th, 1909.

26. The *Basumati* [Calcutta] of the 20th March takes the authorities of the Calcutta University to task for not postponing the examinations until the present small-pox epidemic is over. The paper ridicules the notice issued by the University about six days before the date on which the examinations are to begin, asking mufassil candidates to get themselves vaccinated before they come to Calcutta. It is not practicable, says the paper, for mufassil people to get themselves vaccinated whenever they like. Besides the fever and pain which sometimes follow on vaccination may make the candidates incapable of appearing in the examinations. If the notice had been issued at least two weeks ago, there would have been nothing to complain of. Then again, the notice was issued to the Head Masters of Schools some of whom received it only at the beginning of last week, and then it was almost impossible to communicate it to the students many of whom live far away from the schools. What a pack of fools must the University people be!

(f).—Questions affecting the land.

NIHAR,
Mar. 16th, 1909.

27. In continuation of previous articles published in the *Nihar* [Containing] of the 16th March, in connection with the Survey and Settlement work in Midnapore, the writer says that the irregularities complained of are real, and that there is nothing in them that is exaggerated. The aggrieved parties,

instead of raising a howl by calling public meetings, are seeking relief in the proper quarters. At the time of the Survey of the Doro pargana, no less than 75,000 tenants of that pargana, sent up a memorial to His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, and at last they approached the Board of Revenue. Not finding the relief sought for from these authorities they are now having recourse to the law courts. The tenants of the Nasuameetha pargana filed thousands of complaints and in many instances sent telegrams to the higher officers as the revenue officers did not entertain their complaints; but to no effect. The writer quotes in *extenso* the petition filed in the Court of the munsif of Tamluk to show how far the allegations of irregularities are correct. The fact is that the survey and settlement operation are so full of irregularities that recourse must be had to the civil courts to set them right. It is probable that irregularities that are likely to be brought to light are of such a character that it will be difficult to maintain the integrity of the settlement records.

(h)—General.

28. The *Hindi Bangavasi* [Calcutta] of the 22nd March remarks that a little economy on the part of the Government in conducting political cases would dispense with the necessity of contracting 2½ crores of loan which it means to spend on the extension of railways and irrigation works.

HINDI BANGAVASI,
Mar. 22nd, 1909.

A loan for extending Railways and Canals.

29. Referring to the rejection of clause 3 of the Councils Bill, the *Bangabandhu* [Calcutta] of the 16th March writes:—

BANGABANDHU,
Mar. 16th, 1909.

Clause 3 of the India Councils Bill.

Lord Lansdowne who seems to exercise a charm over his brother peers was a most incompetent Viceroy in India. It is, therefore, the inferior hired Emperors of India who in time come to be the crest-ornaments of the House of Lords. As to Lord Curzon's affection for India, we all know its terrible nature. Lord MacDonnell, however, who has so long been masquerading as a friend of India has now been thrown off his mental balance by the recent happenings in India. His speech shows that it is only fear which has led to the rejection of this clause,—fear of handicapping a Lieutenant-Governor during possible crises. In any case we do not see the value of these Provincial Executive Councils, unless quite half of them are Indian and unless at least 2 Indians are appointed to the Viceroy's Executive Council. Of course there is some gain in as much as abuse of authority like that by Sir J. B. Fuller will be impossible in future in the case of much Councils being created. If there is, however, to be any real reconciliation between Government and the governed so far as Bengalis are concerned, let the two Bengals be placed under one Governor brought out from England, with an Executive Council half Indian and half European.

30. The *Burdwan Sanjivani* [Burdwan] of the 16th March deprecates the concession of separate electoral colleges to Musalmans not because it has any enmity against them but because it is calculated to set Hindus and Musalmans at variance, a result which will be, in every way, deplorable. It is no wonder that the British Government should grant this prayer of the Musalmans because the creation of differences among the subjects is one of the principles of administration. We never thought the Reform Scheme a most precious thing and were not overwhelmed with joy at its proposal. Therefore, we shall not be particularly happy or sorry at the passing of the Bill in any way. We can see with the eye of a seer that, if the partition spirit be followed, the proposed reforms will do much harm to the country. The Partition of Bengal had the effect of dividing the Bengalis alone, but the partition spirit in the Reform Scheme will create a division between the different communities inhabiting India. Following in the footsteps of the Musalmans the Anglo-Indians demand from the Government the right of electing one-third of the non-official members in the Provincial Legislative Council. After this would it be very strange if all other communities in India such as the Indian Christians, Jains, Buddhists, etc., should each come forward with petitions to uphold its own interests?

BURDWAN SANJIVANI,
Mar. 16th, 1909.

The Reform Scheme, and preferential treatment of the Mahomedans.

Therefore our prayer to Lord Morley is that he may yet consider the matter and, finding out his own mistake, give up the policy of creating differences among the people.

BANGABANDHU,
Mar. 16th, 1909.

31. The *Bangabandhu* [Calcutta] of the 16th March has the following:—

"The *Makal* fruit hankered after."

"Golden India will be reduced to a terrible

hell."

"What was a husking machine is become a mere weighing rod, and will dwindle away to nothing by successive parings down."

In English literature, there is current a mythologic legend that the whole body of gods (on one occasion) was about to be destroyed because of an immense strife and struggle amongst them over an apple of discord. Lord Morley also, we see, is striking with a hard scimitar at the base of the future high hopes of India, by sending out to that country a present of a despicable *makal* (cucumis colocynthus) fruit called Reform, and thereby coming to be the cause of domestic quarrel and hatred between the two foremost races of this peaceful country.

An excess of love for Musalmans will inevitably ruin India. Who will arrest the onward course of* the evil star Saturn in its eighth mansion ruling the destiny of India. Alas, was the break-up of Bengal the

* A position most fatal to the man whose destiny it rules.

wound of a common shaft? Having effected this immense division and sundering between the races, the authorities are about to make a still worse move on a large scale,—this division based on race is a Greater Partition—

(1) In Hindu mythology, a river dipping in which destroyed all merit in the individual who did it.

it will not be confined only to Bengal and to Eastern Bengal all over India, wherever there are Hindus and Musalmans, in all those places, beginning from the village election up to the (election to) the Viceroy's Council, a very *Karmanasa* (1) of racial strife and hatred will be set flowing and will destroy and carry off the lofty white nectarlike edifice of India's future nationality. This terrible and tremendous principle of division between race and race will sully the daily intercourse between the Hindu and Musalman, the social life of India, with infamy, it will come to be full of strife and thorn, and become intolerable.

Resort to this world-famed policy of *divide et impera* has been taken under the pretence of (carrying out) Reforms. The Musalmans who are now trying to bring about strife and dissensions will, in time, along with their own people, get consumed in the poisonous all-consuming men-destroying breath of this poison tree and will get their Hindu neighbours also consumed. The cunning British Government also will ultimately realise fully what a terribly ruinous step it has taken now. It will be most difficult even for it to quench that flame of strife afterwards.

Happily, our Musalman contemporary, the worthy *Moslem Herald* also siding with us, uses the expression "Making a Hell of India," by which is meant that encouraging divisions between brethren through hatred, contempt, strife and conflict of interests, the English people are trying to establish a hell in India.

In this discussion of a subject which throws one off one's mental balance, one feels some small pleasure in that for once at least, that traitor to his country, Mr. Siddha Mohen Mittra, has found [an opportunity] to side with the welfare of his native-land and speak for its good. He was a *vakil* in the Nizam's dominions. He says that there, though the ruler is a Musalman, it is the Hindus who constitute the bulk of the population and in that State, Hindus and Musalman are so well-affected towards each other and have such a consciousness of common interest that neither community can point to any act of oppression and injustice (against themselves on the part of the other). Just so. Take again the similar case of Kashmir. The ruler of Kashmir is a Hindu, but the people are Musalmans for the most part. Nevertheless there is no ill-feeling between Hindus and Musalmans on that account. It is thus in every part of India. If a consciousness of difference is perforce created, if a sore is created (deliberately) by scratching (the skin), if revolution comes into the country through the efforts of Amir Ali and Ali Iman, the mouth-pieces of the Shia community,

and at the instigation of Salimulla, it will not be the fault of the Hindus or of the Musalmans generally. It is certain that that will be the effect of the perversity of spirit of a sycophantic, dishonestly-disposed Musalman leader wholly absorbed in thoughts of his own greatness.

On this subject our well-known Lahore contemporary the *Punjabee* has written* :—"The Hindus are to-day at a life-and-death crisis. Two powerful civilisations are to-day opposing them. The Hindu will have to make a determined effort for the sake of his existence. It is not merely a commercial crisis—it is a terrible life-struggle. The Hindu is to-day in such a woeful pass that in the very country, by shedding first the world-illuminating pure rays of knowledge, religion and high civilisation over which they threw the world into an ecstasy of joy and compelled it to sing its praise, in that same holy land to-day he has to see that it is he who is inferior and the Musalman who is the superior. In its own Executive Councils and Parliament the ruling power is proclaiming to the world by the rules it makes the downfall of the Hindus. As soon as the Musalmans wanted to sever all contact and connection with the Hindus, the English Government cordially incorporated that proposal into the law. All the influence of the civilisation of the Hindus, and their knowledge, their science, civilisation and greatness, have now arrived at a critical ordeal."

We re-echo these words from our heart of hearts. Hindus, we earnestly entreat you to reflect on these words carefully. Let the immense waves of an agitation now be set in motion from the top-crest of the Himalayas to those parts which are kissed by the salt waters and are encircled by the Indian Ocean as by a waist chain, in order to keep the undisputed predominance and influence of Hindu unimpaired and unaffected in their sacred birth-place and sporting ground. Make the English realise now, O! Hindu, that the Hindus do not wish to destroy and wreck their own nationality by having anything at all to do with this all-destroying demoness of racial dissensions bearing the name of Reforms. Is it Reform or destruction? We appeal to God, in this day of grave crisis for the civilized, wise, pious and inoffensive Hindu nation, to make Europe and England realize their superiority by the sound of the conch-shell in the shape of an India-wide agitation.

32. Referring to the rejection of clause 3 of the Indian Councils Bill by the House of Lords, the *Sri Sri Vishnu Priya-Ananda Bazar Patrika* [Calcutta] of the 18th March writes:—

Rejection of clause 3 of the Indian Councils Bill.

SRI SRI VISHNU PRIYA-
ANANDA BAZAR
PATRIKA.
Mar. 18th, 1909.

We have not yet heard of any reasonable ground for the rejection of that clause. Indeed the Reform Scheme would lose all its charm if that clause be left out?

Again, the Lords have said that the leaders of the Indian people have extorted the reforms from Lord Morley, believing that the scheme was formulated on the advice of Messrs. Gokhale and Dutt. But such a statement is far from being true, and it is clear from Lord Morley's reply that he simply asked Mr. Gokhale as well as the Hindu and the Mahomedan leaders in India to write out the sort of reforms which they wanted, and did not act on their advice in preparing the Bill, but did so after consultation with the Government of India.

Just look at the turn of mind of the Lords who are the aristocrats of England. Their hatred has been aroused by the fact that Lord Morley consulted the men representing the people of this country in order to know what sort of reforms they wanted. It is the duty of all intelligent and responsible persons to consult the people for whom the cabinet has formulated measures of reforms, in order to ascertain how the proposals would suit their requirements as well as to know their needs, but the whimsical English Lords will not listen to these arguments.

The Lords have further said that the Indian leaders of the people do not at all deprecate the terrible unrest now prevailing in India, but Lord Morley replied to them by saying that the leaders of the Extremist party were always ready to check the few miscreants who belong to no political party, and that it is unjust to think that the spirit of nihilism or disrespect for the King prevails in India.

Lord Morley has realised the true state of this country. Lord Ripon supported His Lordship and Lord Lansdowne led the opposition. We have spoken much against Lord Morley before, but now there seems to be no reason to object to calling him a friend of India.

H TAVADI,
Mar. 19th, 1909.

33. Referring to the debate in the House of Lords on the motion of Lord Morley for the re-insertion of clause 3 in the Indian Reform Bill, the *Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 19th March writes:—

The Indian Reform Bill debate
in the House of Lords.

If Lords Curzon and Lansdowne had any honest doubt as regards the utility of clause 3, Lord Morley's masterly explanation would have surely dispelled it. But the fact is they are actuated by *avid* in making the Reform Scheme a failure, and are, therefore, deaf to all that Lord Morley has said.

A strong and united protest has been made from all parts of India against the exclusion of clause 3. Such an unexpected and curious combination as that between Mr. Surendranath Bannerjee of Calcutta and Nawab Salimulla of Dacca, though extremely repugnant to the *Englishman* newspaper, did actually take place, and both made a united protest against the exclusion of clause 3. If the Lords still persist in their determination the conclusion would be inevitable that they exist only for doing mischief to the Empire. We have very often heard it said by English politicians that India should be excluded from British party politics and that the Government of India should be given full discretion in matters relating to that country. But now those politicians themselves are not ashamed to set aside the decision of that Government. What can be more surprising than this? If the Reform proposals should end in smoke through the oppositions of the Lords, then the people of India will have no faith in the British Government in future, and will come to the conclusion that Government has no desire to abide by the Queen's Proclamation. It is against sound policy to permit such notions to grow up in the mind of the people. In order to humour the House of Lords, Lord Morley was obliged to grant special favours to the Mahomedans, and thereby alienated the sympathy of thoughtful Indians to a large extent. If over and above this Provincial Executive Councils be not granted and the Partition of Bengal be not modified, then the people should not be held responsible if discontent should go on increasing. It is in human nature that disappointment succeeding high hopes should cause a feeling of mortification. Why should it be then otherwise with Indians? We ask the House of Lords to reconsider the matter for the good of all alike.

SOLTAN,
Mar. 19th, 1909.

34. Referring to the rejection of clause 3 of the Indian Councils Bill by the House of Lords, the *Soltan* [Calcutta] of the 19th March writes:—

Rejection of clause 3 of the
Indian Councils Bill and Lord
MacDonnell's statements.

Soon after the proposals of reforming the administration of India were published, a great commotion of joy passed through the political societies of India, and the thanks of the Congress as also those of the Provincial and District Association were communicated to Lord Morley. But far-sighted politicians were awaiting the decision of the House of Lords. In the meantime, a Bill was introduced in the House of Lords by Lord Morley which was sharply criticised by the Conservative Lords till at last the third clause of the Bill which was its very life and soul was rejected by a majority of votes. Lord Morley was unable to argue the Curzon party into silence, and thus the hopes and aspirations of India were struck at the root. During the course of the debate Lord MacDonnell was good enough to say that there was none among the Indians who was fit for a membership of the Executive Councils. It is needless to contradict his groundless statement when it is a fact that the Indians who serve in the Judicial and Executive Departments of the Government are in no way inferior to the English Civilians who serve in the same capacities.

The English Civilians should in no way be placed in superior positions to those of the Indians, who have shown their sterling worth and ability in various positions from the Chief Justiceship of the High Courts down to the Judicial headship of the Districts.

We are not at all prepared to listen to Lord MacDonnell's arrogant words praising his own countrymen and speaking ill of the educated community of India. We shall never forget his policy of driving out the Urdu language

from its home, while he was the ruler of the North-Western Provinces and his substituting the Deva Nagri in its place, thus showing a leaning towards the Hindus. We were able to judge his talents from the measure. In the opinion of these people the educated community of India is like a flock of sheep or goats entirely devoid of any reasoning power. Obtuse, narrow-minded and arrogant people of this type come out to rule this country, and is it the opinion of narrow-minded Conservative members like Lord MacDonnell that though the Indians be abler than such people, yet they are worthless?

35. Referring to the debate on the Reform Bill in the House of

The Reform Bill.

Lords the *Basumati* [Calcutta] of the 20th March

BASUMATI.
Mar. 20th, 1903.

says that His Excellency Lord Minto deserves the gratitude of the people of India for having supported clause 3 of the Bill. By doing so His Excellency has shown a generosity, level-headedness and sound statesmanship which are rarely to be met with in the present-day English politicians. Lord Morley did his best to retain the clause, but all the arguments put forward by him in its defence failed to commend themselves to the narrow-minded and selfish Lords who were determined not to be persuaded by his reasonings. Even Lord Lansdowne who, when he was the Viceroy of India, sowed the first seeds of administrative reform by enlarging the Legislative Councils, did not hesitate to oppose the present Reform Scheme and thus frustrate the high hopes the people of India had of obtaining the right of self-Government. The Queen's Proclamation contains a distinct promise of granting Indians all the rights of British citizenship, but that promise is not to be fulfilled. The right of self-government is never to be granted to the people of India, and Lord Morley has plainly said as much. Without clause 3 the Reform Bill is a veritable trash, and there is practically no difference between the Bill as it now stands and the Indian Councils Act of 1892. The new Bill has sown the seeds of discord between Hindus and Musalmans, and is an egregious blunder and an evil.

One thing that the people of India have gained from the debate on the Reform Bill is that they have been able to know the real mind of their rulers. It is now quite clear that even the liberal-minded Peers of England are not proof against the influence of the Civilian officials who rule the destinies of India. It is indeed a matter of surprise that hot-headed men like Lord Lansdowne and Lord Curzon, both of whom did so much to create unrest in India, should obtain the ear of the House of Lords. In the days of the East India Company such men would perhaps have been impeached in Parliament like Warren Hastings. But those good old days of Burke and Sheridan are no more; and so even arrogant and narrow-minded men who are adding to the complexity of the affairs in India are now honoured in England as wise men. When, however, really wise men indulge in nonsensical arguments one is led to think that they are blinded by their selfish instincts and are saying what they do not believe themselves. We do not know whether Lord Lansdowne and Lord Curzon have done such a thing, but the worthless arguments which they have advanced against the Reform Scheme show that they know nothing about India. The Reform Scheme if carried out in its entirety would have cemented the friendly relations between the people of India and their rulers, and this would have been conducive to the welfare of both. It appears now that Lord Lansdowne and Lord Curzon want to maintain a wide gulf between the Indians and their rulers.

Then as regards the proposal to place Bengal and the United Provinces each under a Governor, the idea is not at all new. A similar proposal was made in 1853 but it was dropped because it would deprive Civilians of two prize-posts which carried very fat salaries. We are not prepared to admit that if Bengal and the United Provinces be ruled by Governors, there will be a loss in the dignity of the Viceroy. On the other hand, if there were a Governor and an Executive Council in Bengal the Province would have been much better administered than it is now. Lord Curzon no doubt set himself against the proposal for fear least any Native should be admitted into the Executive Council. Lord Curzon would not even have an Indian admitted into the Executive Councils of the Provinces where such exist, for in his opinion there is no seat in an Executive Council but that of the Law Member for which qualified Indians can be found. But, says His Lordship, if Indians be

appointed as Law Members, eminent legislators like Sir Fitz-James Stephen and Sir Henry Maine will not have an opportunity of coming out to India any more and giving a full play to their forensic abilities. Lord Curzon in this connection has inadvertently spoken out his real mind. True indeed that skilful English lawyers will not be able to develop their forensic skill unless they make use of their legal learning in India, but will not the Indians lose their skill and abilities if they have no opportunity for making use of them in their own country. Then, again, why should it be impossible to find any Indian who is qualified for other offices except the Law Membership? Indian Civilians are in no way inferior to English Civilians, only they never get a scope for exhibiting their abilities. Lord Curzon also says that no Indian Law Member will command that confidence from the people which an Englishman will, for the people will never have any faith in the impartiality of an Indian member. Does then that crooked-minded man, Lord Curzon, think that the people of India will never trust a countryman of theirs but will have every confidence in a white man? But we may tell him that our people are not so foolish as to judge of a man's abilities and honesty by his colour.

HINDUSTHAN,
Mar. 20th, 1909.

36. In the opinion of the *Hindusthan* [Calcutta] of the 20th March it is the demand made by the Musalmans for a separate electorate of their own which has led to the rejection of clause 3 of the Reform bill. It is a pity that the Musalmans allowed themselves to be blinded by petty self-interest and caused this injury to be done to the whole country. It is no good their holding any meetings now, for unless Lord Morley proves to be very strong there is now very little chance of the Reform Scheme being what it was originally meant to be. The situation may be saved if the recommendations of the Decentralisation Commission be acted upon.

BANGAVASI,
Mar. 20th, 1909.

37. In a leading article the *Bangavasi* [Calcutta] of the 20th March refers to the controversy on the Indian Councils Reform Bill in the House of Lords and observes that the rejoicings in India on the announcement of the proposed reforms were a little premature. The proposed reforms indeed showed Lord Morley's earnestness in doing good to India. The rejection of clause 3 of the Bill by the House of Lords has, without doubt, caused great embarrassment to His Lordship. Some people still expect better results in the House of Commons. But in England there is Lord Curzon and in India there is the *Englishman* newspaper, and their partisans. Both are closely watching Lord Morley. So it would be unwise to entertain high hopes at the present stage. While the *Englishman* sees sedition all round, Lord Morley sees none, and believes that there is nothing dangerous in the present condition of India. But the Lords seem to be at one with the *Englishman* and have rejected clause 3 of the Bill. The Indians sympathise with Lord Morley in his present embarrassment.

HOWRAH HITAIISHI,
Mar. 20th, 1909.

38. The *Howrah Hitaiishi* [Howrah] of the 20th March urges Viscount Morley to drop the plan of commercial representation from his Reform Scheme and to utilise the entire strength of his Government to get clause 3 re-inserted in the Councils Bill. If these two things are not done, discontent and unrest are sure to revive. And a third thing absolutely necessary to the restoration of peace, at least on this side of India, is the re-union of the Bengali-speaking population under one administration. And let the House of Lords remember that the Indians are no longer in a condition to be deluded into taking a hollow sham for a genuine thing.

HINDUSTHAN,
Mar. 20th, 1909.

39. The *Hindusthan* [Calcutta] of the 20th March says that Lord Morley's remarks on the advisability of admitting an Indian to the Viceroy's Executive Council are quite becoming in a great man like His Lordship. It is his noble and liberal principles which have earned for him the respect and esteem of the whole world. It is yet impossible to say what the fate of the Reform Bill will be, but it is gratifying to find Lord Morley admitting that the present autocratic administration will have gradually to be replaced by self-government. If Lord Morley had acted up to this principle ever since he took charge of the affairs of India, the present situation would have been otherwise.

40. Referring to the enquiry made by Lord Curzon in the House of Lords if the India Councils Bill had its origin in Mr. Gokhale's despatch to Lord Morley, the *Bharat* [Calcutta] of the 21st March says that the question does not come within the legitimate sphere of discussion which should be restricted to the efficiency of the measure itself irrespective of its originator. What is more painful, says the paper, is that Lord MacDonnell has thrown in his lot with Lord Curzon in opposing the Bill in the House of Lords. Even supposing that Lord Curzon succeeds in proving that Lord Morley's Reforms Bill is based on Mr. Gokhale's despatch it will not go to diminish his fame as a statesman; politicians will still call him Liberal. Perhaps what Lord Curzon intended was to cast a slur on Lord Morley's statesmanship by showing that he adopted the scheme of a "black man". The Government of India has no power to appoint any member on its Executive Council, it did not, therefore, make any mention of the point in its despatch to Lord Morley. The Secretary of State has this power and he therefore mentioned it in Parliament in spite of its not having found a place in the Government of India's despatch. The principle of a non-official majority emanated from the Bombay Government and not from Tilak, who, it is strange to say, is being blamed for it in the Lords.

BHARAT,
Mar. 21st, 1909.

The Indians expressed their satisfaction at Lord Morley's Reforms Scheme even when they knew that it had some defects in it, surely because they thought that the English had begun to show their sympathy with them. But if the original scheme is mutilated in any way our country men would come to believe those who say that the English are experts in carrying out their own wishes by dazzling the people with a glimpse of sympathy from behind the veil.

41. Referring to the Bighati dacoity case now going on before the Special Tribunal in the High Court the *Nayat* [Calcutta] of the 17th March says that it will cost Government one lakh of rupees to conduct the prosecution. If Government be obliged to spend such a large sum to punish a few boys, should it not be said that the bombwallas, if they have done nothing else, have at least struck a heavy blow at the most vital part of the Government? Will anybody tell the writer what amount Government has spent up to date on these *swadeshi* boycott and bomb cases, during the last three years?

NAYAT,
Mar. 17th, 1909.

Expenditure incurred by Government in *swadeshi* boycott cases.

42. In noticing the appointment of Mr. Kingsford as Judicial Commissioner of Ranchi, and that of Mr. Ward, Joint-Magistrate of Bhagalpur, as District Judge of Muzaffarpur in place of the former the *Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 18th March questions the propriety of exchange of officers between the Judicial and the Executive on the ground that such changes are prejudicial to their freedom of judgment and wishes that arrangements should be made to check the practice, for otherwise the people will shortly lose their confidence in the British justice.

HITAVADI,
Mar. 18th, 1909.

Exchange of Judicial and Executive officers.

43. Referring to the conditional release of Babu Durga Charan Sanyal, the *Samay* [Calcutta] of the 19th March observes that the old man is neither a thief nor a dacoit but a respectable pleader. Why then he should have been placed under such disgraceful restraint is more than one can understand.

SAMAY,
Mar. 19th, 1909.

Durga Charan Sanyal's release.

44. Referring to the conditional release of Durga Charan Sanyal the *Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 19th March writes:—

HITAVADI,
Mar. 19th, 1909.

The conditional release of Durga Charan Sanyal.

What was the necessity of imposing these conditions? We are bound to praise His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor for the mercy he has shown by releasing Durga Charan Babu; but may we ask what was the necessity of binding the old man, who was already weighted down with grief for the loss of his son, under hard-and-fast conditions? We have nothing to say against the restrictions put upon him against his making speeches in meetings. But why has the stringent order been passed that he must report himself to the District Magistrate when travelling from one place to another? Durga Charan Babu is neither a dacoit nor a thief; nor is it his profession to assault Europeans in railway trains. Why, then,

Sir Edward Baker should have passed such an order, is a question which passes our humble understanding. But for these conditions the merit of this graceful act of His Honour would have been enhanced a hundredfold.

BANGAVANI,
Mar. 20th, 1909.

45. Referring to the release of Durga Charan Sanyal the *Bangwasi* [Calcutta] of the 20th March observes that the conclusion at which Government has now arrived about the mental condition of the old man might have been arrived at long before he had been subjected to indescribable harassment. If such a course had been followed not only would the old man have been saved all these troubles but the good name of the Government officials would have been considerably enhanced.

HITVARTA,
Mar. 18th, 1909.

46. Commenting on the Appropriation Report on the Accounts of the Government of India for 1907-08, the *Hitvarta* [Calcutta] of the 18th March observes that the decrease under Land Revenue, which has been pointed out by Government as having been considerably affected by the failure of the monsoon, would not have been so marked after merely a year's scanty rainfall if Government had paid attention to the clearance of old tanks and excavation of canals. It is painful to find, says the paper, that repeated prayers in this direction have drawn but little attention of the Government which after a good deal of altercation sanctions only a small amount of money for irrigation works, part of which even is left unutilised through the kindness of the officials. So long as Government would not pay attention to this useful and profitable work so long no reliance could be placed on the stability of the produce of land and so long as the income of the country is not based on a firm footing so long the Government will have to encounter pecuniary difficulties and the poor people will be subjected to the terror of increased taxes.

The paper goes on to say that the reduction of duty on salt followed by increased consumption signifies that the high price of salt had not permitted the people to use it to the full extent of their needs. The doctors are of opinion that salt is highly necessary for the preservation of health. Many of the diseases now prevalent in India have their cause in the insufficient consumption of salt. The unjust tax on it had hitherto not permitted the people to use a sufficient quantity of it, and we are of belief that even now they do not use it in a sufficient quantity for the duty of Re. 1 per maund is still too heavy for the poor. The increased average consumption of $7\frac{1}{2}$ seers of salt by each man does not go necessarily to show that the poor do not now feel the pressure of the duty for a greater part of the salt cleared during the year must have been lavishly used by the rich. Italy and India are the only countries where duty on salt is levied, and we pray Government for its total remission. The produce of an article depends naturally on the demand for it. We prepare a maund of salt at the cost of annas 6, but we have to pay a duty of Re. 1 on it. This is a serious blot on the administration of Government, and the sooner it is abolished the better.

The paper expresses its dissatisfaction at the increase under Stamps on the ground that it indicates increased litigation in the country and recommends the opening of *panchayats* for deciding suits since having recourse to a regular court means not only waste of money but loss of morality too.

The increase under Excise even in times of famine, says the paper, calls forth painful reflections. Even in England measures are taken to check the use of intoxicants, but India is the only country where the sale of such articles is encouraged to fill up the coffers of Government. If such things are allowed to continue in India, it would be shortly ruined. It is painful to say that those who tried to check the use of the intoxicants in the Maharashtra last year were punished by Government on the ground that they were guilty of having obstructed the people from indulging in what they considered they had a right to. The Government has repeatedly undertaken not to increase its income under, Excise but has always acted in quite the contrary spirit.

BASUMATI,
Mar. 20th, 1909.

47. The *Basumati* [Calcutta] of the 20th March publishes a comparative statement of the revenues of the Government from 1901 to 1907, and says:—

The Financial Statement for 1907-08. A comparison of the figures for 1906-07 and 1907-08 shows that there was a falling-off in the revenues in the latter year.

But still the amount of revenue which the Government annually takes from the people is an enormous one. There was during year 1907-08, a loss of about a crore and-a-half of rupees owing to the reduction of the salt tax, but considering that salt forms such an important item of diet, the loss incurred by the Government is not without its compensating advantages. What gives us cause for grave anxiety is the rise in the Stamp and Excise revenues which shows that during the year under review the people grew more litigious and more addicted to intoxicants. Such a state of things is no doubt highly discreditable to the Government. The Government has often promised to discourage the use of intoxicants but has never done anything to keep that promise. If, on the other hand, educated Indians engage bands of volunteers who try to persuade the illiterate masses not to use intoxicating drugs the Government considers such an act as an interference with people's liberty and as such illegal. In fact, some patriotic young men have been punished in the Deccan for having tried to wean drunkards from their vicious habits.

The revenues obtained from other sources were not small in amount although there was wide-spread famine in the country. The introduction of nickel and bronze coins brought much profit to the Government. It is a pity, however, that Government is indifferent to the loss which the people had to incur owing to their being compelled to accept coins made from such base metals.

While the Government obtained a large amount as revenues from the people, it spent comparatively very little for educating them and improving the sanitary condition of their country. In fact, the amount spent on education was even less than what had been estimated in the budget. There was a decrease in the military expenditure, and for this we must be thankful to the Government, but still the amount spent was over thirty crores of rupees.

48. The *Sanjivani* [Calcutta] of the 18th March, in an article headed "How Mr. Buchanan dared to say so?" writes:—

SANJIVANI,
Mar. 18th, 1909.

Mr. Buchanan's statements about the deported men from Bengal.

Mr. Mackarness moved an amendment to the address from the throne, in the House of Commons, touching upon the deportation from Bengal without trial; but our countrymen will be astounded and wounded at heart at the dirty words expressed by Mr. Buchanan, the Under-Secretary of State for India, while supporting the action of the Government.

Mr. Buchanan could not accuse any of the deported gentlemen from his seat in the House, but said the Secretary of State for India assented to the measure being satisfied that proper enquiries were made into individual cases, that the Government of India was empowered to arrest anyone inciting the people to murder and violence, that among the nine deported men are the leaders of the agitators, and that the people who perform dark deeds are not alone the principal culprits. Saintry people like Krishna Kumar and Aswini Kumar are the instigators of such heinous crimes as dacoity and murder, forsooth!

Those people by whose birth the Bengali nation had been sanctified, whose saintly characters have inspired respect and joy in the hearts of the general public, who were the leaders and helpers of all good causes such as religion, morality, education and devotedness to the good of the country and who are being praised by all just public men of this as well as of foreign countries, and whose humiliation is being felt at heart by those people have thus been described as the secret leaders of murderers and robbers by one directing the affairs of the Government of India.

May we ask the Government the name of the person on whose information it could dare to cast such stains upon the sacred characters of Krishna Kumar and Aswini Kumar?

We know that all the public officers, from the highest to the lowest, are engaged in suppressing the *swadeshi* and that they thought it their duty to collect information about and report against Aswini Kumar and Krishna Kumar who fell into the bad graces of the authorities for their devotion in the cause of the *swadeshi*. In fact, the police may be said to be the eyes of the Government. But why should the Government be reluctant to institute proceedings against Krishna Kumar and Aswini Kumar, depending upon the self-same police?

We do not at all feel inclined to give any reply to Mr. Buchanan in order to support the characters and conduct of these gentlemen, but we frankly submit to the Government, that in the opinion of the people his statements are utterly groundless and most dirty. Government should have the courage to dispel this idea from the minds of the public by an open trial, and it must prove, without any delay, the occasions when Aswini Kumar and Krishna Kumar secretly led people to commit dark deeds; or it must try to uphold righteousness which is at the foundation of the British power by doing justice in their case.

HINDUSTHAN,
Mar. 20th, 1909.

49. The *Hindusthan* [Calcutta] of the 20th March is not satisfied with the reply which the Government of India has given to a question asked in the Supreme Council by Mr. Gokhale regarding the health of Aswini Kumar Dutt. The paper thinks that the Home Secretary ought not to have based his reply on the information he had obtained a week ago, but should have procured fresh news by telegram from the Superintendent of the jail in which Aswini Kumar Dutt is incarcerated. The paper also takes the Government to task for detaining the nine men deported without any trial, and says that in the face of what Lord Morley recently said about the anarchist movement being confined to a few men only, this action of the Government is wholly unjustifiable. Repressive measures ought not to be taken even against the real propagators of the present unrest, leaving alone popular leaders like Aswini Kumar Dutt. The paper hopes that His Excellency Lord Minto will reconsider the case.

MIHIR-O-SUDHAKAR,
Mar. 19th, 1909.

Musalman in the Registration Department.

50. The *Mihir-o-Sudhakar* [Calcutta] of the 19th March is sorry to find that the Musalman officer who is now the head of the Registration Department does not enjoy as much power as his predecessors used to do.

Under the new regulations of the Legislative Department no one is considered eligible for a Sub-Registrarship unless he has passed the F. A. examination. It is a pity, says the paper, that this rule is not always strictly enforced, for cases are not rare where persons who do not possess the required educational qualifications have succeeded in securing posts of Sub-Registrars. Such things make educated people lose the respect they have for the Government. The paper concludes the article by recommending the Musalman gentleman who was sometime ago the Sub-Registrar of Deganja in the Barasat Sub-division of the 24-Parganas (the name of the gentleman is not mentioned, for the vacant post of Sub-Registrar of Basirhat in the 24-Parganas).

SAMAY,
Mar. 19th, 1909.

An instance of magisterial high-handedness in the United Provinces.

51. Referring to the report that the Magistrate of Etawah compelled a zemindar to dismiss one of his officers for the offence of keeping a photograph of Mr. Tilak in this house the *Samay* [Calcutta] of the 19th March says that nothing could be more astounding than this highhandedness on the part of the Magistrate. Such proceedings cannot fail to increase the discontent in the country. The writer draws the attention of Sir John Hewett to the incident.

BASUMATI,
Mar. 20th, 1909.

Rumoured abandonment of the prosecution of Miss Kumudini Mitra.

52. Referring to the rumour that a proposal to prosecute Miss Kumudini Mitra for sedition did not receive His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor's sanction the *Basumati* [Calcutta] of the 20th March, writes:—

We do not know whether there is any truth in this rumour, but if there is, we must praise Sir Edward Baker's wisdom and foresight in not allowing a woman to be prosecuted. So after all, the noble project of the Fraser Government, which was responsible for the proposal, has been frustrated.

HOWRAH HITAIISHI,
Mar. 20th, 1909.

Sir L. Hare at the Dacca Industrial Conference.

53. In discussing Sir L. Hare's speech to the Industrial Conference at Dacca, the *Howrah Hitaiishi* [Howrah] of the 20th March writes:—

We believe His Honour either wholly failed to grasp the significance of Mr. Mudholkar's reference at Madras to the boycott, or misinterpreted it, so as to mislead the public. The intelligence, wisdom and skill in gleaming information His Honour has displayed in this speech, are such as to have dumbfounded us. We understand Mr. Mudholkar simply to have said that the constructive work of starting new industries was necessary to the success of the destructive work of the boycott.

No advocate of the boycott has yet denied the palpable truth that our future industrial development is based on the *swadeshi*, but the boycott is a necessary adjunct to this *swadeshi*. To hold to boycott as the main plank in the platform of industrial progress is a mistake and a delusion. *Swadeshi* is the main prop, but the boycott was the main support of the *swadeshi*, the first line of defence, so to speak, serving the purpose of a tariff wall. The necessity of such a tariff wall is acknowledged all over the world. Knowing all this, how can one put faith in the honesty of a speaker who sets himself only to pointing out the faults of the boycott? Government pays no heed to Mudholkar's appeal for State assistance for India's industries, and yet calls on us to imitate him in denouncing the boycott.

Moreover, the efficacy of the boycott in promoting industries is now a matter of experience rather than of argument. It is a pity that unmindful of his high office, Sir L. Hare should have resorted to low abuse in attacking the honesty of the boycotters. His Honour ought to be ashamed of and repentant for the worthlessness of his utterances regarding the attitude of the people generally towards the boycott. If there is any forcible propagation at all, does not that show that there is at least a party in the country who so like the boycott as to seek to spread it by force? It is unworthy of a high official to make mendacious reflections on the personal self-sacrifices made by the boycotters, self-sacrifices the record of which will be a shining light to future workers for the country. It is rather bold on His Honour's part to blame the boycott as responsible for the unrest, so long as he cannot show that the methods of the majority of the boycotters are illegal. In concluding we shall only ask why it should not be unfair for a high Government official to frighten people into giving up the boycott if it is unfair on the part of some Bengalis to frighten and coerce their countrymen into adhering to the boycott?

64. The *Bangabandhu* [Calcutta] of the 16th March thinks there should be protest meetings, all over the country, against the mean, barbarous and selfish statement of Lord MacDonnell that there is no Indian worthy of a seat on the Viceroy's Executive Council. But unfortunately the Seditious Meetings Act acts as an effective gag on the free expression of people's views.

Lord MacDonnell and an Indian Member for the Viceroy's Executive Council.

BANGABANDHU,
Mar. 16th, 1909.

55. Referring to the conviction of the author of the pamphlet entitled "Hunkar" and the order binding down its printer to keep the peace for one year, the *Bangavasi* [Calcutta] of the 20th March, observes:—

Government and prosecutions for sedition.

BANGAVASI,
Mar. 20th, 1909.

Matters which, but for the prosecutions for sedition, would only have come to the knowledge of a hundred men, have now been brought to the notice of thousands by the action of the authorities. There is besides the enormous cost of conducting these prosecutions. Will the authorities give, in the coming budget, a statement of the total expenditure upon prosecutions for sedition up to the present time?

56. Referring to the reply given by Mr. Buchanan to a question asked in Parliament by Mr. Mackerness regarding the Bengal deportations, the *Nayak* [Calcutta] of the 22nd March, writes:—

The Bengal deportations in Parliament.

NAYAK,
Mar. 22nd, 1909.

According to Mr. Buchanan these nine Bengalis are among the leading agitators who were the real instigators behind the scenes of many of the outrages that have taken place. Well, as a representative of the King and a ruler of the people of India you have the privilege of saying whatever you like. Even if your allegations be false or libellous the law can do nothing to you. We knew beforehand that you would speak of the deportees in the way you have done. You cannot possibly support the wrongs you commit and protect your own rights unless you speak like this before your own nation and the world at large. There are still such things as Truth and Virtue in this world, and so you have to make a specious appeal to truth in order to support the wrongs you commit. We are not grieved at your reply. We are confident that Mr. Mackerness' endeavours will not be quite in vain though they may be unsuccessful for the present. Truth is bound to assert itself, and then the

statements you have just made will narrow the path of your salvation. We know that you will never have the courage to frankly admit the blunders and the wrongs you commit. Still Truth is sure to be triumphant and good is bound to come out of our present evils. Innumerable men of action have come into India and gone away, for such is the ordinance of God. So we shall not be sorry if nine crores, instead of only nine, Indians are to be sent from the world and not simply from their country. We have discussed this matter in these columns times without number, and we do so once more, for it gives us some satisfaction to deal with a topic like this again and again.

SAMAY,
Mar. 19th, 1909.

57. It was a great blunder, writes the *Samay* [Calcutta] of the 19th March, which the Government committed by inaugurating a repressive policy a few years ago.

The Bengal deportees.

The authorities have at last proceeded so far as to deport men without a trial. People imagined that Government had realised the unwisdom of deporting British subjects without a trial and therefore released Lala Lajpat Rai and Sirdar Ajit Singh, and that in future Government would refrain from taking such an ill-advised step. But that was not to be. Not a year passed since the Punjab deportees had been set free, when nine men from Bengal were again deported. Even the worst enemies of Babu Krishna Kumar Mitra could not say that he was capable of spreading sedition. As to Babu Aswini Kumar Dutt, even such a man as Sir B. Fuller spoke of him in high terms. Both Babus Krishna Kumar and Aswini Kumar are men of the highest character and patriotism. The former took part in the constitutional agitation against the Partition of Bengal and was a staunch supporter of *swadeshi*. If this was sedition, then most of the Bengalis are seditious. Is Government prepared to deport them all? Men like Babu Aswini Kumar are rare even in England. As an educationist, a moral preceptor and a friend of the poor in their need, he has scarcely an equal in the whole country. If these qualities in him marked him out as a seditionist, let Government find out all such men in the country and send them to Mandalay.

III.—LEGISLATION.

SAMAY
Mar. 19th, 1909.

58. Referring to the new Excise Bill the *Samay* [Calcutta] of the 19th March, writes:—

The new Excise Bill.

It grieves us much to see that no provisions have been made in the Bill calculated to stop the evil of drink. We find that persons entrusted with the work of realising the excise revenue, have been empowered to grant licenses for opening liquor shops. We cannot conceive a more harmful arrangement than this. We are of opinion that the matter should rest with the local inhabitants. At present the power of granting licenses is nominally vested in the Municipalities, though they have never been permitted to exercise this power. But the new Bill seeks to take away even this power. It thus appears that the new law is going to be a retrograde measure in every way. We think that the Municipalities should never be deprived of this power. Is it because the authorities apprehend that larger powers will have to be conceded to the Municipalities in the near future, that they are determined to take away this power from them altogether. An Hon'ble Member in presenting the Bill before the Council suggested that the District Collector should be entrusted with the power of granting licenses for liquor shops. This also is open to grave objection, for the District Collector is responsible for the revenues of his district. In fact no officer belonging to the Revenue Collecting Department should have the power of granting licenses.

BANGAVASI,
Mar. 20th, 1909.

59. The *Bangavasi* [Calcutta] of the 20th March says that Dr. Ghose's

Dr. Ghose's Public Charities
Accounts Bill.

Public Charities Accounts Bill has been strongly opposed by Hindus from one end of the country to the other. Will His Excellency the Viceroy still persist in having the Bill passed in the teeth of such strenuous opposition, thereby giving a rude shock to the religious susceptibilities of the Hindu community?

60. In noticing the memorial submitted by the Hindu population of **Muzaffarpur** to the Viceroy protesting against the **Public Charities Amendment Bill** the **Hindi Bangavasi** [Calcutta] of the 22nd March remarks that the Bill has been protested against by the people from one end of the country to the other. Will the Viceroy even now pass the Bill wounding the feelings of the millions of Hindus?

HINDI BANGAVASI,
Mar. 22nd, 1909.

VI.—MISCELLANEOUS.

21. Applauding the generosity of Sir Edward Baker in making a gift of some law-books to the Ripon College Library, the **Basumati** [Calcutta] of the 20th March writes:—

BASUMATI,
Mar. 20th, 1909.

But will the Ripon College be allowed to retain its Law Classes? It is rumoured that a certain Bengali gentleman, who wields great influence, has said that he will never rest till the Law Classes attached to the Ripon College are dead and buried. Babu Surendra Nath Banerjee brought the matter to the notice of the Lieutenant-Governor, but failed to get any reassuring reply. It is indeed very gratifying to find a Bengali possessing power against which even the Lieutenant-Governor himself cannot act. The pity of it all is, that all that power is utilised in the furtherance of the person's own self interest and in destructive but not constructive work. The Government heedlessly place power and influence in the hands of quite undeserving men, and the result is that the country is ruined and the discontent of the people grows more and more. So long as the Government is not above flattery and, ceasing to vest worthless persons with power, does not place its trust in independent-minded Indians, this grave danger will never be over.

62. Referring to the rumour about the appointment of Mr. S. P. Sinha, the Advocate-General of Bengal as the Law Member of the Viceroy's Council on the retirement of Sir Erle Richards the **Jasohar** [Jessore] of the 1st March, writes:—

JASOHAR,
Mar. 1st, 1909.

The post carries with it a salary of Rs. 6,000 per month, and if Mr. Sinha be fortunate enough to secure it the fact will go to show that the ill-luck of the Bengalis is only of short duration. It will be a matter of joy for every Bengali if the report turns out true.

63. The **Hitvarta** [Calcutta] of the 18th March is surprised to notice that Babu Durga Charan Sanyal has been released from the jail after his relatives have undertaken to watch him, and remarks:—

HITVARTA,
Mar. 18th, 1909.

Who is there whose heart would not break into pieces to see this treatment of an innocent old man (like Durga Charan) whose health has been certified to be altogether impaired.

64. The **Hindi Bangavasi** [Calcutta] of the 22nd March thanks the Lieutenant-Governors of 'both the Bengals' for the release of Babu Durga Charan Sanyal, whom, as it says, the people would not have seen any more if he had been confined for any longer period.

HINDI BANGAVASI,
Mar. 22nd, 1909.

65. The **Bir Bharat** [Calcutta] of the 21st March observes that a rumour is afloat that Sir Edward Baker has declined to pass orders for the prosecution of Srimati Kumudini Mitter, daughter of Babu Krishna Kumar Mitter, and editor of **Suprabhat**, for having written what is alleged to be a seditious article in her journal. The rumour, if well founded, calls for admiration for His Honour's forethought and nobility of disposition in withholding his permission to prosecute a lady.

BIR BHARAT,
Mar. 21st, 1909.

66. The **Bangabandhu** [Calcutta] of the 16th March has a device on it, in which a female figure, surrounded by about half a dozen male figures, is shown as carrying a flag bearing the legend "**Swaraj**."

BANGABANDHU,
Mar. 16th, 1909.

NAYAK,
Mar. 17th, 1909.

67. The *Nayak* [Calcutta] of the 17th March alleges that the proprietors of the *Statesman* newspaper are getting Rs. 150 per diem from the Government for publishing a full report of the speech of Mr. Norton in the Alipur bomb case. If this be a fact, Sir Edward Baker should take some notice of it.

DAILY HITAVADI,
Mar. 17th, 1909.

68. The *Daily Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 17th March writes:—

Indians and the Philippines—
a comparison.

The way in which the House of Lords are trying to baffle the Reform Scheme has shattered all the high hopes we had so long been cherishing of one day having self-government granted to us by the English, who are noted for their love of liberty and constitutional government. It is now quite clear to us that there is really little of that sympathy which British politicians profess to have for the people of India. We Indians always readily believe in the sincerity of our sovereign or his officers whenever they hold out any hope to us, and that is why our eyes were not opened even when Lord Morley said in plain words that he was not prepared to let India have self-government for hundreds of years to come.

The Philipinos have within five years of their being conquered by the United States, got the privilege of governing themselves, while the Indians who have been under British rule for two centuries are still as far off from obtaining that privilege as ever. And yet our rulers boast of the administration of India as an ideal one! The population of the Philippines consists of people of divers creeds and colours. But still within three years of the annexation of the islands by the United States the Philipinos were considered quite fit to govern themselves, and were allowed to manage their own municipal affairs without any interference whatsoever by their governors. President Roosevelt made most careful and elaborate arrangements for educating the Philipinos and giving them a thorough political training, and the result has been that they are now managing all their internal affairs themselves.

Trades and industries are thriving, and every year two hundred Philipino youth are sent to the United States to learn the numerous arts and industries of that country. All these acts of real sympathy for the Philipinos have won for the United States their sincere love and devotion, and it is quite sure that in ten years' time the people of the Philippines will be one of the most prosperous people in the world. When Mr. Taft was the Governor of the Philippine islands he compelled Roman Catholic missionaries to leave the island because they were frustrating the work of advancing the Philipinos, a task which the United States had promised to perform. In India, however, we never find the officials at all anxious to keep the promises made by the late Queen-Empress. Why, there are many officials who do not even hesitate to call the Queen's Proclamation an "impossible charter." A comparison of the conditions of the Philipinos and the people of India is enough to show anybody how far the English are eager to advance India.

SANJIVANI,
Mar. 18th, 1909.

69. Referring to the proposal to hold the next Session of the Bengal Provincial Conference at Hooghly, during the approaching Easter Holidays, the *Sanjivani* [Calcutta] of the 18th March writes:—

The Executive committee is actually engaged in making preparations, but the President has not yet been elected. Owing to the present condition of Bengal the importance and responsibility imposed upon the Conference may well be judged, and representatives from all parts of the Province should be sent to it to consider the duty and method of work to be followed by the people during the next year. Being overwhelmed with joy at the Reform proposals of Lord Morley, the ultimate result of which is now known to all, the Congress did not consider some of the most important questions, and did not pass any resolution about the "boycott" though the Partition of Bengal is not annulled. Again, instead of releasing the nine deported men from Bengal, Mr. Buchanan, the Under-Secretary of State for India, has pointed out that they were helping murders and unrest in the country. The leaders of the people should not swerve from the path of duty out of fear or under the influence of temptation, and should not fail to pass a resolution about boycott at the Provincial Conference. The representatives to the Conference should be

elected even from now. Those from the districts of Howrah and Hooghly have to pay a fee of Rs. 5 and others have also to pay a fee. We importunate the people to perform their duty by joining the Conference.

70. The *Sanyivani* [Calcutta] of the 18th March publishes a letter from its London correspondent in which the writer, in a paragraph headed "The triumph of *Swadeshi*,"

says that the annual meeting of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce was held on the 12th February (?) last, in which the President, after reviewing the export-trade in piece-goods during the last year, said "The condition of the next year does not at all seem to be hopeful." The correspondent then quotes:—

"HOME PRODUCTION IN INDIA."

The growth of home production of cotton goods in India is becoming a factor of increasing importance in relation to our trade with that country. The *Swadeshi* movement has established a marked preference for Indian-made cloths in some districts, and has thus stimulated manufacturing enterprise. In two years the recorded number of power-looms in work has increased 25 per cent.—from 52,200 to 65,700. Thirteen new textile concerns were registered during the last official year. As the Indian records of production are kept in pounds weight and our own exports in yards of cloth, a comparison can only be approximate. The production of cotton cloth in Indian mills for the year ending March, 1908, is given as 189 million pounds. Taking five yards to the pound, this is equivalent to 945 million yards. Taking our exports to India as 2,350 million yards average, the relative proportions of imported and home-made cloth were, therefore, respectively, about 70 per cent. and 30 per cent." And concludes:—

"If in three years we have succeeded in getting back one-third, you must all try to get back the whole of our lost prosperity within the next few years. The accomplishment of all our hopes and aspirations depends on it. The "boycott" will bring food to crores of men and women, and will inspire them with hope and strength. Where does self-respect lie when men turn into skeletons for want of food and witness their beloved children suffering from the pangs of hunger? Therefore, if you like to maintain your self-respect, give food to crores of your hungry countrymen and women, and you will find the return of manliness in them. My humble request to all in these evil days of our country, is not to forget their vow to boycott foreign articles."

71. The *Nayak* [Calcutta] of the 18th March, after pointing out that the conquest of one nation by another can only be said

The effects of adoption of European modes of life.

to be complete when the subject nation adopts the civilisation of the conquering one, goes to remark that it is such an assimilation of European modes of life and thought by a number of Indians which is really ultimately responsible for the development of the anarchist movement. And the blame for this forgetting and overstepping the limitations of their condition lies with the people and not with their rulers. The effect of this too facile adaptation of Non-Hindu principles has been a relaxation of the vigour with which the boycott and *swadeshi* were taken up and pursued in the first stages of those movement, when a strict social governance enforced the adherence of would-be recalcitrants. In concluding it should not be forgotten that genuine patriotism is inconsistent with a mock Anglicism. What is wanted is that people should return inside the fold, so to speak, learn to realise their subject condition, and then success in their endeavours will become easy of accomplishment.

72. Taking the following extract from Mr. Norton's address to the Judge in the Alipore bomb conspiracy case for its text

Liberty and complete Independence.

the *Hitvarta* [Calcutta] of the 18th March has written an article headed "Liberty and Complete Independence" in which the paper attempts to show that to obtain complete independence is the natural right of man, much more of a nation, which, if an individual loses, it is for some fault of his own, such as the commission of a crime. The same argument applies to a nation which loses its independence as is the case with the Indians at present. It is, therefore, the duty of the latter

HANUVANI,
Mar. 18th, 1909.

HANUVANI,
Mar. 18th, 1909.

HITVARTA,
Mar. 18th, 1909.

to ascertain and purge themselves of their shortcomings though by constitutional means, for which they are suffering the dire punishment, viz., loss of liberty, for regaining complete independence must be the aim of every Indian. There is nothing culpable in it as Mr. Norton has himself admitted.

"For the cause of independence no man need be ashamed, and against it no Englishman that I know has ever said a word. That is not an idea that would be censured, on the contrary all honest Englishmen would be pleased to think that the inhabitants of a country which had been under their tutelage so long were aspiring to that. It would be the brightest and the most splendid jewel that any country in this world could have. But what we say is that while you are entitled to keep that idea of political independence always bright in our mind, to live for it and practise it every day and make it a daily diet, at the same time no one can suggest that for the attainment of these ambitions and winning of this prize you are entitled to take steps such as those which have brought me here."

The above expressions truly become an Englishman and the occasion which called them forth adds to their importance. Any one who might have any doubt on this point should now banish it from his mind. Lord Morley said the same thing some time ago, so there is nothing unconstitutional in the patriots making liberty as the one object of their life.

HITVARTA,
Mar. 10th, 1900.

73. The *Hitvarta* [Calcutta] of the 18th March considers the example of the Raja of Sirmur, in preventing the use of cigarettes, etc., by a person of less than 18 years of age as worth following by the Indian Government.

SAMAY,
Mar. 19th, 1900.

74. The *Samay* [Calcutta] of the 19th March draws attention to the recent legislation in the Native State of Sirmur providing punishment by whipping or simple imprisonment in the alternative, to any youth under 18 who should indulge in any sort of intoxicating substances, and says that the English Government is indifferent to the question of temperance among young people in this country. By passing a similar measure the authorities might do a great deal towards saving the youth of this country from indulging in various habits so destructive to their future prospects.

DAINIK CHANDRIKA,
Mar. 22nd, 1900.

75. Referring to a law passed by the Raja of Sirmur in the Himalyan regions prohibiting boys under eighteen from smoking tobacco or using any intoxicating substances in his State on pain of whipping with five stripes or imprisonment for a fortnight, the

Dainik Chandrika [Calcutta] of the 22nd March, writes:—

Even young children of low class people in Bengal are not prohibited by their society from smoking tobacco, and if there be any such custom in Sirmur, it will bring on lots of troubles. Even girls of twelve in Bengal chew tobacco with their betels and keep tobacco ashes in their mouth, and if there be such practices in Sirmur, it may be hoped that the law will not be enforced there. It will be impossible to restrain young men of 16 or 17 from smoking and the law will have the effect of producing a fresh trouble.

BIRBHUM HITAIISHI,
Mar. 19th 1900.

76. The *Birbhum Hitaiishi* [Birbhum] of the 19th March publishes a poem in which the writer while on a visit to the tomb of Sirjuddowla at Khusbagh in the Murshidabad District indulges in the following thoughts:—

Many are the persons who have given fanciful accounts of atrocious and hideous deeds done by you, O Siraj. But here by thy tomb, I cry shame on them. The verdict of history is ever impartial and free from malicious misrepresentations. I, your affectionate brother, am certain that you are not the inhuman monster as described by the pen of the English writers; you were not enamoured of other people's wives nor a hard-hearted man nor an incarnation of sin, here accept my heart's homage.

BIHAR BANDHU,
Mar. 20th, 1900.

77. The *Bihar Bandhu* [Bankipur] of the 20th March suggests to the Arrah Nagri Paracharini Sabha, which has of late taken up the cause of the substitution of Nagri script in place of the Kaithi in the Bihar Courts, a memorial to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal representing the necessity of introducing the Nagri script into the Courts of Bihar by Government.

78. In reviewing the growth of the production of cotton goods in India the *Bharat Mitra* [Calcutta] of the 20th March has the following:—

At first the Europeans had apparently made little of the *swadeshi* movement, but they have now begun to realise its force. The fall of imported cloth to one-third of what was three years before is not an insignificant one. A comparison of the wonderful progress of the *swadeshi* extent to which the country has benefited by the *swadeshi*. Those who have not yet taken up the cause of the *swadeshi* should now lose no time in pushing it forward, for its progress alone can save the country from poverty, scarcity and famine, and bring back prosperity which it has at present lost.

Our own endeavours are of no avail in trying to obtain an increased power in the Government of the country. It pains us to find that many of our countrymen are in vain wasting their precious time under the false idea of obtaining increased powers. These men ought to consider for a while the fact that it is easier to prevail upon our countrymen than to persuade the English themselves, not to use foreign goods but to manufacture in the country articles necessary for themselves and prevent the export of grains, what power can there be in the country which can remain beyond the reach of our countrymen? The *swadeshi* movement is a harbinger of that prosperity. But, the stoppage of the remaining one-third cloth import which we are now advocating will not satisfy our desire. We must gradually and completely put a stop to import of all foreign goods and increase the wealth of the country by exporting articles of our own manufacture to foreign countries. Make arrangements for this.

79. The *Bihar Bandhu* [Bankipur] of the 20th March refers to the absence of hero-worship in India. In England they celebrate the centenaries of Charles Darwin, Abraham Ewellyn, etc, but in India nothing of the sort is done for heroes like Kapil, Vyas, Gautam, Ashoke, Vikramaditya and Pratap.

80. Referring to the collection of subscriptions for Babu Ashutosh Biswas Memorial Fund the *Bharat Mitra* [Calcutta] of the 20th March reminds the promoters that the memorial, while indicative of sympathy for Babu Ashutosh, would serve the purpose of a memorial to the anarchists.

URIYA PAPERS.

The weather in Balasore.
shower of rain in Balasore.

81. The *Uriya and Navasamvad* [Balasore] of the 3rd February states that there was a good

82. The *Uriya and Navasamvad* [Balasore] of the 3rd February states that the Mohurram festival passed off quietly and successfully in Balasore without any hitch or hindrance. The Balasore police maintained its reputation for efficiency by establishing good order. It is to be congratulated that there was no accident.

83. The *Uriya and Navasamvad* [Balasore] of the 3rd February is of opinion that the Bengalis, who have settled themselves in Orissa for many generations should call themselves "Domiciled Bengalis." Though they are Bengalis, domiciled in Orissa, they are at one with the genuine Uriyas in all that concerns their weal or woe. According to the writer, the remarks of the *Utkaldipika* and the *Star of Utkal* concerning the domiciled Bengalis were dictated more by jealousy and insincerity than by any honourable or worthy feeling.

84. The *Uriya and Navasamvad* [Balasore] of the 3rd February quotes approvingly from the *Amrita Bazar Patrika* of Calcutta the circular issued by the Indian Civil Rights Committee established in London, insisting on the repeal of Bengal Regulation of 1818, and the suspension or modification of the new Criminal Law Amendment Act.

SHARAT MITRA,
Mar. 20th, 1909.

SHARAT MITRA,
Mar. 20th, 1909.

SHARAT MITRA,
Mar. 20th, 1909.

URIYA AND
NAVASAMVAD,
Feb. 3rd, 1909.

URIYA AND
NAVASAMVAD,
Feb. 3rd, 1909.

URIYA AND
NAVASAMVAD,
Feb. 3rd, 1909.

URIYA AND
NAVASAMVAD,
Feb. 3rd, 1909.

SAMBAD VARIKA,
Feb. 4th, 1909.

85. The *Sambad Vahika* [Balasore] of the 4th February agrees with its contemporary of the *Nilashal Samachar* that in dark nights the pilgrims find considerable difficulty in worshipping the gods and goddesses in the Puri temple, and that arrangements should be made to provide the temple premises with sufficient light. The writer, however, explains that the Manager of the Puri temple had once tried to provide the temple with electric light, but the prejudices of the Pandas set all his labours at naught. The Pandas must have only light produced by the burning of the mustard oil, which can hardly be expected to provide sufficient light.

SAMBAD VARIKA,
Feb. 4th, 1909.

86. The *Sambad Vahika* [Balasore] of the 4th February is full of hope that Lord Morley will revise the Partition of Bengal and not imperil the success of the reform measures that he is going to introduce by treating the Partition of Bengal as a settled fact. It is, however, to be borne in mind that the Partition of Bengal was the main cause of unrest in that Province.

SAMBAD VARIKA,
Feb. 4th, 1909.

87. The *Sambad Vahika* [Balasore] of the 4th February quotes approvingly the remarks of Mr. Ratchiffe in the *Morning Leader*, in which it is stated that the Government of India a few hours after the enactment of the Coercion Act invoked the aid of the Deportation Law of 1818. This was no doubt an extraordinary thing.

SAMBAD VARIKA,
Feb. 4th, 1909.

88. The *Sambad Vahika* [Balasore] of the 4th February thanks the Rani of Athgarh for her liberality in providing every blind and lame man in her state with new cloth.

SAMBAD VARIKA,
Feb. 4th, 1909.

89. The *Sambad Vahika* [Balasore] of the 4th February states that there was a good shower of rain in the Balasore district.

GARJATBASINI,
Feb. 6th, 1909.

90. The *Garjatbasini* [Talcher] of the 6th February thanks the Government of Madras for kindly granting extra allowances to those Government servants in that Presidency who are drawing monthly salaries of less than Rs. 30.

GARJATBASINI,
Feb. 6th, 1909.

91. The *Garjatbasini* [Talcher] of the 6th February thanks Sir Edward Norman Baker for taking steps to stop unnecessary house searches in Bengal, as thereby unrest has increased in Bengal.

GARJATBASINI,
Feb. 6th, 1909.

92. The *Garjatbasini* [Talcher] of the 6th February than His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal for granting Rs. 20,000 towards relief works in Bengal and for increasing the daily allowances of famine-stricken people in Tirhut and Bihar.

GARJATBASINI,
Feb. 6th, 1909.

93. The *Garjatbasini* [Talcher] of the 6th February regrets to note that the Arilo School in the Cuttack district is declining for want of private support. This is a matter of great regret.

GARJATBASINI,
Feb. 6th, 1909.

94. The *Garjatbasini* [Talcher] of the 6th February states that the mango crop in that state is not at all promising.

GARJATBASINI,
Feb. 6th, 1909.

95. The *Garjatbasini* [Talcher] of the 6th February states that the Collector, of Cuttack aided by the Subdivisional Officer of Jajpur and an Abkari officer wanted to kill a man-eater in Balrampur, but his attempts proved fruitless as no man-eater could be found.

GARJATBASINI,
Feb. 6th, 1909.

96. The *Garjatbasini* [Talcher] of the 6th February states that the public health at Chenkanal is good.

GARJATBASINI,
Feb. 6th, 1909.

97. The *Garjatbasini* [Talcher] of the 6th February states that the want of rain in that state has made the vegetables very dry and dear.

GARJATBASINI,
Feb. 6th, 1909.

98. The *Garjatbasini* [Talcher] of the 6th February mourns the death of the Bengali poet Babu Nabinchundra Sen, who died at Chittgong at the advanced age of 62. The deceased poet was not only admired in Bengal Proper, but also in Orissa.

99. The *Garjathasini* [Talcher] of the 6th February mourns the death of the grand-mother of the Chief of Talcher, who died at the advanced age of 98. She was a model orthodox lady, who was always religiously and charitably inclined. The people of Talcher are very sorry to lose her.

The demise of a Princess in Talcher mourned.

GARJATHASINI,
Feb. 6th, 1909.

100. The *Nilachala Samachar* [Puri] of the 5th February regrets to state that passengers and pilgrims find it very difficult to secure tickets in the Puri railway station. The Railway Police wants to realise something extra from them. If this is not paid, the passengers are not permitted to reach the door of the booking-room. The writer, therefore, suggests that steps should be taken to sell the tickets at two or more different places so as to place them within the easy reach of the largest number of pilgrims.

Inconvenience to passengers at the Puri railway station.

NILACHALA
SAMACHAR,
Feb. 5th, 1909.

101. The *Nilachala Samachar* [Puri] of the 5th February regrets to state that the cattle in Mahabala are suffering from mouth and foot disease, and that the agriculturists are thus put to the greatest inconvenience.

Cattle disease in the Puri district.

NILACHALA
SAMACHAR,
Feb. 5th, 1909.

102. The *Nilachala Samachar* [Puri] of the 5th February states that several houses in mauza Bahadpur, in the Puri district were destroyed by fire.

A fire in Puri.

NILACHALA
SAMACHAR,
Feb. 5th, 1909.

103. The *Sambalpur Hitaishini* [Bamra] of the 6th February speaks highly of the Chief of Bamra, who deputed two young men, belonging to his State, to Chakradharpur to learn forestry and who, after their return to Bamra, gave them employment in the Forest Department of his State.

Trained hands in the Forest Department of the Bamra State.

SAMBALPUR
HITAISHINI,
Feb. 6th, 1909.

104. The *Sambalpur Hitaishini* [Bamra] of the 6th February states that there was a good shower of rain in Kochinda, in the Bamra State.

Rain in Bamra.

SAMBALPUR
HITAISHINI,
Feb. 6th, 1909.

105. The *Utkalbarta* [Calcutta] of the 6th February states that rice sells at 10½ seers per rupee at Cuttack, 15 seers at Angul, 9 seers at Puri, 12 seers at Sambalpur, 10 seers at Balasore and 11 seers at Mayurbhanj.

The price of rice in Orissa.

UTKALBARTA,
Feb. 6th, 1909.

106. The *Utkalbarta* [Calcutta] of the 6th February states that the depredations committed by tigers in Dhenkanal in the present years have been very great, and that only three tigers have been killed. The remaining man-eaters are at large. The Chief of Dhenkanal has given orders to clear the jungles bordering on the public roads in that State.

Depredations of tigers in Dhenkanal.

UTKALBARTA,
Feb. 6th, 1909.

107. The *Utkalbarta* [Calcutta] of the 6th February states that several houses in Gourabara Sahi and Gochhibar in the Puri town were destroyed by fire.

Two fires in the Puri town.

UTKALBARTA,
Feb. 6th, 1909.

108. The *Utkalbarta* [Calcutta] of the 6th February states that a strange phenomenon is visible in Mauza Arai, in pargana Dolegram, in Jajpur. At noon every day some house or other in the village is seen to be on fire. Nobody can find out the cause or causes of such fires.

A strange phenomenon in Arai in Jajpur.

UTKALBARTA,
Feb. 6th, 1909.

109. The *Utkalbarta* [Calcutta] of the 6th February states that the sale of bullocks in the markets in the Jajpur subdivision of the Cuttack district is very great, and that the purchasers are generally Mahomedans or butchers of that race.

Sale of bullocks in Jajpur.

UTKALBARTA,
Feb. 6th, 1909.

110. The *Utkalbarta* [Calcutta] of the 6th February regrets that tigers and wild elephants have proved very dangerous to the people in Dhenkanal, Bamra, Balarampur and other adjoining States, and that something should be done to protect them against these pests.

Tigers and wild elephants in Dhenkanal and other States.

UTKALBARTA,
Feb. 6th, 1909.

111. The *Utkaldipika* [Cuttack] of the 6th February is of opinion that Babu Gopabandhu Das, a pleader of Puri, if appointed a member of the Jayanath Ballabh Committee will do excellent work. A vacancy in that Committee has arisen owing to the death of Babu Yearish Chandra Ghosh, the late Government pleader in Puri.

Babu Gopabandhu Das recommended as a member of the Jayanath Ballabh Math Committee.

UTKALDIPIKA,
Feb. 6th, 1909.

UTKALDIPIKA,
Feb. 6th, 1909.

112. The *Utkaldipika* [Cuttack] of the 6th February states that the Bairi station on the Bengal-Nagpur Railway is usually frequented by tigers, while in Darpan and Balarampur estates some persons have already been killed by the man-eaters. The Collector of Cuttack once tried to kill one of these man-eaters but he was not successful. If gun-licenses are granted freely to the professional hunters in those estates, they will make an end of these man-eaters.

UTKALDIPIKA,
Feb. 6th, 1909.

Rain in Kendrapara.

113. The *Utkaldipika* [Cuttack] of the 6th February states that there was a good shower of rain in Kendrapara.

UTKALDIPIKA,
Feb. 6th, 1909.

Price of rice in Sukinda.

114. The *Utkaldipika* [Cuttack] of the 6th February states that rice sells at ten seers per rupee in Sukinda.

UTKALDIPIKA,
Feb. 6th, 1909.

115. The *Utkaldipika* [Cuttack] of the 6th February states that cattle-disease has made its appearance in the Kendrapara subdivision of the Cuttack district.

UTKALDIPIKA,
Feb. 6th, 1909.

116. The *Utkaldipika* [Cuttack] of the 6th February approves of the conversion of the Kendrapatna Upper Primary School into a Middle English school, and hopes that as the Agent of the Calcutta Stuart Company has condescended to become its Secretary, the School is bound to succeed in its object.

117. The *Utkaldipika* [Cuttack] of the 6th February states that the Mohurram festival passed off quietly and successfully at Cuttack without any hitch or hindrance. The police discharged its duties satisfactorily.

UTKALDIPIKA,
Feb. 6th, 1909.

The Mohurram at Cuttack.

UTKALDIPIKA,
Feb. 6th, 1909.

118. The *Utkaldipika* [Cuttack] of the 6th February is of opinion that the Kendrapara Agricultural and Industrial Exhibition, held in the first week of February last, was successful in every way. The Exhibition was opened by Mr. Garrett, the Collector of Cuttack, who presided over the proceedings of the Exhibition Committee meeting. It is said that the next Exhibition will be held at Jajpur.

RAJENDRA CHANDRA SASTRI,
Bengali Translator.

BENGALI TRANSLATOR'S OFFICE,
The 27th March 1909.

REPORT (PART II)
ON
NATIVE-OWNED ENGLISH NEWSPAPERS IN BENGAL
FOR THE
Week ending Saturday, 27th March 1909.

CONTENTS.

	Page.		Page.
I.—FOREIGN POLITICS.		(g)²—Railways and Communications, including Canals and Irrigation—	
Nil.		Nil.	
II.—HOME ADMINISTRATION.		(h)—General—	
(a)—Police—		The Deportations 86	
Watching Babu Kristo Kumar Mitra's house ... 85		Then and now 85	
A significant admission 85			
The case of Babu Satish Chandra Ghose 85			
Nandolall Banerjee's murder 85			
(b)—Working of the Courts—		III.—LEGISLATION.	
Magisterial vagary 85		Lord Morley's Speech 87	
An extraordinary decision 86		Ditto 85	
(c)—Jails—		Indian Reforms and the Lords 85	
Nil.			
(d)—Education—		IV.—NATIVE STATES.	
The Convocation Address 86		Nil.	
(e)—Local Self-Government and Municipal Adminis- tration—		V.—PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS AND CONDITION OF THE PEOPLE.	
Nil.		Drunkenness and increased prosperity of the people 87	
(f)—Questions affecting the land—			
Nil.		VI.—MISCELLANEOUS.	
		Indian secret propaganda in England, France and the Pacific Coast 87	
		Death of Miss Clarke 88	

REPORT (PART II)

NATIVE-OWNED MINERAL RIGHTS IN BENGAL

FOR THE

Year ending 31st March 1908

CONTENTS

Introduction and Summary

1

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

II.—HOME ADMINISTRATION.

(a)—Police.

189. In publishing a letter received from a correspondent stating that the

Watching Babu Kristo Kumar
Mitra's house.

writer has noticed the house of Babu Kristo Kumar Mitra being watched by Criminal Investigation Department men, the *Bengalee* declares it is monstrous that the house of such a man should be watched in this way. It is bad enough that Babu Kristo Kumar has been deported, but if what the correspondent says be true, the Criminal Investigation Department is adding insult to injury. It is hoped the authorities will make a prompt enquiry into the matter and, if the allegation be found to be true, put a stop to what must be a source of grave irritation to the people.

BENGALUR,
10th Mar. 1900.

BENGALUR,
10th Mar. 1900.

190. The *Bengalee* writes:—

A significant admission.

"In the course of his speech on Mr. Mackarness's amendment *re* the deportations, Mr. Buchanan said that the reports on which the Government of India depended in sanctioning the deportations came from 'the higher officers of the Police who were to be depended on as absolutely as the best officials of Scotland Yard.' Here was a significant admission made by the Under-Secretary of State. It was then on police evidence, pure and simple, that Government depended in taking the extreme step that they did take. It is immaterial that the evidence was evidence of 'higher' instead of 'lower' Police officers. On whom did the higher Police officers themselves depend? We in India know that so long as Government are depending upon the Police, no matter how high in their confidence may be the particular officers on whom they rely, they stand on very slippery ground. Indeed, the only question is if the Government had independent evidence before them of a corroborative kind. If they had not, public opinion would even more emphatically condemn their action than it has so far done. Not that any evidence, independent or police, would convince the public of the justice of the step, so long as the accused have not been openly tried and the evidence of their guilt put to the test of cross-examination. But if the Government could assure the public that the evidence on which they relied was not merely police evidence, their position would at least be a little stronger than it is. Mr. Mackarness's amendment has served a very useful purpose, in that it has further strengthened the hands of the popular party, so far as this particular matter is concerned. Lord Morley who says somewhere in his biography of Gladstone that 'the suspension of *habeas corpus* is a thing which men might think well worth fighting about' ought to be able to appreciate the feeling of deep indignation which the deportations have produced in the public mind."

BENGALUR,
10th Mar. 1900.

BENGALUR,
10th Mar. 1900.

191. *Anent* the arrest of Babu Satish Chandra Ghosh on suspicion of

The case of Babu Satish Chan-
dra Ghose.

having followed Deputy Superintendent Mahapatra the *Amrita Basar Patrika* urges the necessity of adequate check being put on the unrestrained activity of the Police in unnecessarily harassing people under the very plausible cloak of sedition hunt. Because the young man happened to be near the person of the Deputy Superintendent, he was suspected to be shadowing that officer. To arrest a man on such a suspicion, without any reason whatever for it, is possible only in the present circumstances of the country and would not be tolerated anywhere else.

AMRITA BASAR
PATRIKA,
10th Mar. 1900.

192. The *Indian Empire* declares it has come as a surprise to the public

Nandolall Banerjee's murder.

that the prosecution of the ascetic Lalit Mohun Ganguly for the murder of Sub-Inspector Banerjee in Serpentine Lane, after so much fuss and ado, should have been quietly dropped. After all, the mountain in labour only produced—not a mouse, but a horse's egg. The result of this and Satish Babu's case should shew His Honour that there is a screw loose somewhere, and that the action of the Police requires to be carefully looked into.

INDIAN EMPIRE,
23rd Mar. 1900.

(b)—Working of the Courts.

193. A correspondent of the *Bengalee* reports that Babu Baldeo Prasad,

Magisterial vagary.

Zamindar of Kakirshi was compelled by Mr. Gracey, District Magistrate, Etawah, to dismiss his Mukhtear for keeping a photo of Mr. Tilak in his possession. The journal enquires

BENGALUR,
17th Mar. 1900.

whether the people are to understand that it must henceforth be regarded as a criminal act to possess a photo either of Mr. Tilak or of any other Indian politician. Such action as that alleged to have been taken by the Magistrate of Etawah, only adds to the sense of dissatisfaction already widely felt in the country.

BENGALUR,
19th Mar. 1900.

194. The *Bengales* characterises the action of the Lahore Chief Court in rejecting an application for the enrolment as a pleader of Moharram Ali Chisty, on the ground of his having been convicted of sedition when editor of the "Punjabee," as extraordinary. Sedition is a political offence, and however little one may sympathise with it, it goes without saying that the fact of a man's being convicted of sedition does not make him out to be a moral delinquent. Why should the Lahore Chief Court have resorted to this extraordinary step? Is it to be understood that henceforth only men in the good books of the Executive Government are to be permitted to practise as lawyers? The Chief Court does not say that in so many words, but it comes very much to that.

(d)—Education.

INDIAN MIRROR,
19th Mar. 1900.

195. The *Indian Mirror* is pleased to find that the question of discipline in Indian schools received prominent notice from the Vice-Chancellor and it is hoped that his observations on the subject, possessing the weight of authority that they do, will be given earnest consideration by every one who has anything to do with the education of Indian youth. The participation of school-boys in political agitation and demonstration has been condemned by every one who is in a position to speak with authority and the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Ashutosh Mukerji's views on the subject are equally important and emphatic. Recent events have afforded too many illustrations of the dangers of school-boy politics and it is of the utmost importance that a thorough system of moral training, and of religious education should be introduced in all educational institutions.

(h)—General.

BENGALUR,
19th Mar. 1900.

196. The *Bengales* observes that the result of the voting on the amendment to the Address in the Commons regarding the deportations, shows the intensity of feeling in the House of Commons against the deportations. A distinguished member of the House is said to have declared at a private gathering that he would be glad to see the Regulation repealed. In the face of Lord Morley's open declaration, it is too much to hope that the present Government will move in the matter, but there is no doubt that at no very distant date a strong body of public opinion in England will call for its repeal with a force and emphasis which no Government will venture to resist. The feeling in India is very strong on the subject and is every day growing stronger, and Government will hardly be consulting their best interests if they persist in their present attitude.

INDIAN EMPIRE,
22nd Mar. 1900.

197. The *Indian Empire* thinks there is much truth in the statement that as soon as the Red Sea is passed either way, the English official changes his character and principles. Sir Andrew Fraser is an instance to the point. India knew him as the "Policeman's friend." But no sooner did he reach the shores of England than a change came over him. At the Edinburgh Philosophical Institute Sir Andrew spoke the bare truth when he attributed the unrest to "economical causes" and prescribed "industrial development and technical education" as the proper remedies. Then, again, nothing could be more true than that "in all such unrest, if it were sympathetically treated and wisely directed, there was neither anger nor real cause for regret." All these coming from a ruler—who was in the midst of the whole trouble as it were, whose life was attempted not once but several times, and whose grasp of the situation must be regarded as great,—should convince the Home Government as also the British public that there is hardly any necessity for such repressive measures as have been seen of late or for their continuance either.

III.—LEGISLATION.

198. Commenting on Lord Morley's speech on the Reform Bill the

Amrita Basar Patrika writes:—

Lord Morley's speech.

"May we ask if Lord Morley, in the Hindu-Mussalman question, is following the principle that 'fitness is to be the criterion of eligibility'?" On the other hand, it seems to us, that henceforth, either in the Legislative Councils or in the public service, if a competent Hindu were appointed, a Muhammadan would also claim a similar seat or office as of right, whether he were fit for it or not. So long the rulers had to deal with only the "Indian"—be he a Hindu or a Mussalman. But now the Indian is partitioned into Hindu and Mussalman, and the authorities will have to deal with two factors, instead of one. Such a policy will no doubt weaken both Hindus and Mussalmans by creating jealousy and dissension among them, but we fancy, it will not benefit the rulers much; for previously they had to satisfy one party, now they will have to please two."

AMRITA BASAR
PATRIKA,
17th Mar. 1909.

199. On reading the whole of Lord Morley's speech, the *Indian Mirror*

Ibid.

finds it impossible to restrain its feeling of admiration for the noble and courageous resolve which he has shown throughout. The Indian Councils Bill, even though it may be modified to some extent, will stand as a monument of liberal generosity and statesmanship, the credit of which will belong entirely to the present high-minded Secretary of State and Viceroy.

INDIAN MIRROR,
19th Mar. 1909.

200. The *Behara* states that the rejection of clause 3 was particularly

Indian Reforms and the Lords.

unfortunate especially as it went directly against the recommendations of the Royal Commission upon Decentralization, which urged the creation of new Executive Councils consisting of four members for the larger provinces and the introduction of qualified Indian element into them. The journal trusts that in view of this recommendation of the Royal Commission, composed of men of undoubted administrative ability and experience, the case for the creation of Executive Councils for the larger provinces will be vigorously pressed forward by the Liberals in the Commons, and that the Lords may be called upon to revise their decision in this matter by the Commons.

BEHARA,
19th Mar. 1909.

V.—PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS AND CONDITION OF THE PEOPLE.

201. The *Hindoo Patriot* feels very much amused at finding that the

Drunkenness and increased prosperity of the people.

authorities attribute the increased drunkenness of the country to increased prosperity of the people. It is the Excise policy of the Government which looks only to the increase of revenue that is at the root of the evil. If the authorities took care against granting licenses to shops at places where there is likelihood of its temptation proving irresistible to ignorant and unsteady people, there would be less degradation among them.

HINDOO PATRIOT,
17th Mar. 1909.

VI.—MISCELLANEOUS.

202. The *Indian Mirror* desires to say, with all the emphasis at its

Indian secret propaganda in England, France and the Pacific Coast.

command, that it regards with strong disapproval the new phase of Indian student life in England, France and the Pacific Coast. Time was when Indian students were admitted into the best of English homes and contracted life-long friendship with noble and high-minded English men and women in their own country. All that is fast changing now. The Englishman has begun to distrust the Indian and the Indian is openly showing his dislike of the Englishman. Another striking feature is the presence of a number of Indian youths in England, America and other places who are evidently not there for

INDIAN MIRROR,
17th Mar. 1909.

study. The matter is one which demands the vigorous attention of the authorities, for, if the anarchical movement in India is to be led to a total annihilation, it is necessary that these centres of treason in foreign countries should be closed as quickly as possible.

HINDOO PATRIOT,
22nd Mar. 1909.

203. The *Hindoo Patriot* desires to convey its sincerest sympathy and respectful condolence to His Excellency the Governor of Bombay on account of the death of Miss Clarke. It is hoped it will give His Excellency some consolation to know that the whole Indian community, irrespective of sect or creed, share his grief and feel the loss to be a personal one.

OFFICE OF THE SPECIAL

BRANCH,

41, PARK STREET,

The 27th March 1909.

G. C. DENHAM,

Spl. Asst. to the Deputy Insp.-Genl.

of Police, Crime and Railways, Bengal.